COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing & Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selective Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The terms must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1872. NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION.

THE PROSPECT ACCIDENT.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHARRED VICTIMS--ONE STILL UNKNOWN.

Three More of the Wounded in a Critical State.

Conductor Flanders Not Expected to Survive--His Ante-Mortem Statement Taken.

Accounts of the Engineer and Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 27, 1872.

Two of the four remaining victims of the accident near Prospect were to-day identified, and there is little doubt as to the identity of those left. The two identified were Jane Gardner, mulatto, of Port Robinson, Ontario, but recently working in Titusville, and Mrs. Charlotte Green, of Spring Creek, Pa. Miss Gardner was identified without difficulty, as the body was quite fully clad. In the other case some melted corset wire picked out of the baked flesh disclosed the sex, and a careful search resulted in finding a piece of her dress imbedded between the shoulder blades. One of the still unidentified is undoubtedly that of Orville Swift, insurance agent, of Corry, Pa. The sex of the other is in dispute, the doctors insisting that it is the corpse of a woman, and the Coroner that it is that of Frank Green, husband of the woman named above. If the doctors be correct, Green was totally consumed, and there must also have been a babe burned, as a babe's stocking is in the Coroner's possession. The only reason for supposing it is not a woman, is the fact that there is no inquiry for one. Calling this Mr. Green, the death roll foots up already nineteen. If it should prove a woman, the total would undoubtedly be twenty-one.

There are no further inquiries for friends, and it is thought that the missing ones called for by the conductor's tickets escaped and walked off.

The injured are improving, with the exceptions of Tickner, Clark and Conductor Flanders. The two first named remain about the same, with poor chances of recovery. Mortification has begun in Flanders's feet, and one, and possibly both will have to be amputated in the operation, and it is suspecting that he would not, the coroner to-day took his ante-mortem statement. He refuses to make it public, but it is said that Flanders swears that the train was running not over six miles an hour; the rules require a walk on trestle bridges; was under perfect control; that he did not know that the tender truck was off the track until they were on the trestle, and finally that he thinks no one is to blame for the accident. It is believed that the company will endeavor to establish the fact, if declared one that could not have been foreseen or provided against: for if this can be done, they are exempt from claims for damages.

All but five of the bodies have been taken away, and they are coffined awaiting removal. The snow storm continues to-day, but the road was open long enough to let one train pass in each direction. It is drifting fast and communication will doubtless be again cut off.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH HARE.

I have been in the employ of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, running from Corry to Brecton, in the capacity of engineer, since the road was built, five years. I was engineer of train number six, which met with the accident at Prospect. The train, consisting of the engine and tender, number one baggage and one passenger car, left Corry some ten minutes late, and had made up none of the lost time. There is a heavy grade going into Prospect, probably eighty feet to the mile, and it is becomes the habit of assuming about three-quarters of a mile this side. I did so on this occasion, but noticed, on account of the accumulation of snow on the track, that the progress of the train was so retarded that it would not reach the station without using steam. When about midway of the trestle which is two hundred feet long, I took hold of the lever to let in steam, and then for the first time noticed that the rear truck of the tender was off the track. I blew at once for brakes, and immediately reversed the engine. At that moment I felt the cord snapped. As soon as I had attended to these duties I looked around, and saw that the whole falling bottom side up down by the trestle. Saw them strike the ground; and the train sunk into them. I at once tended to the engine, and then went down to the wreck, and assisted in extricating the dead and injured.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE T. HANSON.

I have been railroading fifteen years, and in the employ of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad for five weeks; was yesterday near the brakeman on train No. 6; there was no other brakeman, but the baggage master, Frank Taylor, who usually assisted me, coming out on the rear end of the baggage car for that purpose. Before the tender truck left the track we were in our proper stations, and I had taken up the slack of the brake. We stood facing each other, I on the forward end of the passenger coach, and he on the rear end of the baggage car. The steam was shut off about three-quarters of a mile from Prospect Station, and at the time of the accident we were not probably running faster than five or six miles an hour. The first intimation I received that there was any trouble was about midway of the trestle, when the cars parted the corners on the right hand side, closing together, barring any escape in that way; at the same time the forward part of the passenger coach plunged about half way over the hill, a drop of thirty feet, apparently being balanced there for a second, and then the weight of the forward end turned it completely over, and it fell bottom side up to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-six feet. The baggage car fell in the same way, the weight of the rear truck tipping it over as we went down. Taylor and I clung to the hand rail, I succeeded to him to jump, but he said "No," and paid no attention to it. When within about ten feet of the ground, I, too, could jump to clear the car. I was not struck by the corner of it, and to this attribute the saving of my life, as it flung me just out of the way of being crushed. When I got up, I said to Taylor: "Are you hurt?" He said, "I am dying." I then shouted for the engineer for jack-screws to raise the car, but on seeing that we could do nothing I called for water and he came with it. We released Taylor who was the only man visible. I called three times to the conductor but received no answer. I could hear at that time as one man groaning, and saying that the stove was on top of him. Seeing that nothing could be done unaided, I ran to Prospect depot, distant about eighty rods, and finding two passes standing there, started them off for aid and for doctors; was about ten minutes, and when I got back the engineer and brakeman and myself commenced shoveling snow on the flames when had broken out at each end of the car. Three other trackmen soon came up and we set them to extinguishing the flames, and began ourselves to take out the sufferers. We got out five men all alive. But one Edward Bell, of Sherman, New York, died almost as soon as taken out. By the time the last of the five was taken out, there had probably twenty men, farmers and trackmen, reached the scene, and were heaping snow on the flames, some using their hands. They did not succeed in extinguishing the flames, but kept them subdued. We found Flanders, the conductor, near the center of the car, with his feet fast in the Superior Green refuse to pay the bill. Means to get him out, even if we had to cut his feet off. We passed a chain around his body under the arms and three of us pulled him out. The flesh parted from his feet, and some of his ribs were broken by the chain. There was a lady lying near him, but we could do nothing for her, as she was jammed in the seat. More help had by this time arrived, and we extinguished the flames and propped up the lower side of the car. Four more came out alive—one living, but has since dead—another with his right leg burned off. A New York woman was burned to a crisp, nothing but the steel hoops of her skirt and small pieces of the body remaining. The others were charred and blackened trunks. What was left of the car, the lower or left hand side, was then pulled away, and the remainder taken out and laid on cushions on the snow. It was fully an hour from the time of the accident before all were got out.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The harbor at Lewes, Delaware, is closed by ice.

Judge C. A. Lane died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Thursday.

Twelve inches of snow fell at Scranton on Thursday.

During the snow storm at New York, Thursday, a large meteor was seen at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

The steamships Holsatia and City of Limerick did not sail from New York yesterday, for Europe, having been detained by the storm.

The steamer George Leary arrived at Baltimore from Perth at noon yesterday, having been detained by ice.

The steamship Franklin, from Stettin for New York, put in Halifax yesterday short of coal.

The water panic at Buffalo is over, and the city is supplied with the usual quantity.

Mrs. Thomas Dailey, of Wheeling, was burned to death on Christmas day, her clothes catching fire from an open stove while she was engaged in dusting the mantelpiece.

A man named Henry was found dead in his bed in Wheeling day morning.

The Fairhill rolling mill at Philadelphia was burned yesterday morning, and machinery ruined. Loss $30,000.

The recent heavy rains in California extended throughout the State, reaching the dryest portions and giving farmers hopes of heavy crops next year.

William Donovan will be executed at San Francisco to-day, for the murder of Henry Swift last March.

The Potomac is frozen over at Washington city.

At Wilmington, N. C., Thursday night, two private residences, three stores and other smaller buildings were burned. Loss $40,000.

The ship Peruvian, from Sinzapore for Boston, struck a bar on Cape Cod during the storm Thursday night and went to pieces. The crew were all drowned. The bark Kadosh, of Boston, went ashore at Point Allerton. The boats getting alongside capsized, and the captain and six men were drowned; eight of the crew were saved.

Edward C. Bates, a well known Boston merchant, died in the railway station at Swampscott, Thursday night, of heart disease.

In the destruction by fire of sheds on Long Wharf, at Boston, yesterday, freight to the value of $100,000 was consumed.

Foster, the alleged forger, brought from Montreal to Boston, has been committed for trial in default of $50,000 bail.

Governor Booth has commuted the sentence of Wm. Donovan, who was to be executed at San Francisco to-day, to imprisonment for life.

The United States steamer Caterpillo sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu, to be present, if possible, if any emergency may arise in the succession to the throne, to protect American citizens if required.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday resolved to employ an agent to remain at Louisville and look after the interests of its members in the speedy shipping of freight from that point South.

AN ICE GORGE BREAKS.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AT MEMPHIS.

Six Steamboats Cut Down--- Others in Danger.

Coal Boats and Barges of Brown & Jones Swept Away--Their Loss $150,000.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Last night the ice gorged at Hen and Chickens, just above the city, and at two o'clock the gorge broke, and the ice came down with terrific force, sweeping off the dry docks and cutting down ten barges of coal belonging to Brown & Jones, then steamer after steamer lying at the wharf, until it was thought that not a single one of the number lying there could be saved. The following is a list of the lost: Laura, Belle Pike, R. P. Walt, Undine, West Wind, and City of Augusta. The towboat Nellie Thomas is lying in a critical condition, and it is doubtful whether she can be saved, as the ice is running very heavily. The West Wind and Walt are loaded with cotton.

The bluffs in front of the city and the levees are lined with people watching the strange spectacle of the destruction by ice. Just above the foot of Jefferson street lies the R. P. Walt, crowded on shore, and broken in two; above her the Belle Pike lies sunk above her guard, supported by empty barges, and just below lies the Laura, badly broken. The crews are busily engaged in wrecking them in order to save all that is possible before the ice changes their condition. Just at the water gauge lies the West Wind, driven on the bow of the White Star wharf boat. Her upper works are a complete wreck, but her hull, with three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, are comparatively uninjured. Just astern, and around on the outer guard of the wharfboat, lies the Andy Baum, with her upper works badly injured and the boat in a precarious condition. The wharfboat was but little injured. At its stern the Arlington, Glasgow and St. Francis are lying, with their guards and upper works smashed. Owing to the confusion and strenuous efforts of the crew to save everything possible and guard against further danger, it is impossible to obtain reliable data as to the losses. The Walt is owned by Elliot Brothers, of Memphis, who are now engaged in wrecking her, and saving all the cotton possible. The Laura, at the Mound City ferry, will be a total loss. She is owned by Captain James, her commander. Belle Pike will prove almost a total loss, together with her cargo of cotton. She is owned by the St. Louis and Naples Packet Company, and is being wrecked.

The dry docks after being driven down to the foot of Exchange street were secured, and will probably be saved, though they and the steamer Parthenope are in a critical condition. Riordan, the boss of the docks, is reported as saying that the docks will prove almost a total loss, together with the steamer Kosciusko, now lying on the wharfboat with such power as to break her shafts. The Undine and Helen were broken, and the steamer Koon sunk out of sight. The towboat Clipper, which was driven down to the head of President's Island, will prove a total loss.

Brown & Jones lose one hundred and thirty thousand dollars' worth of coal, leaving only three barges, supplies in the hands of dealers, the Memphis Gas Works, which supply the city, being without a days supply of coal. The dealers have an ordinance to fine two dollars per barrel, which will cause great suffering among the poor.

When the break-up occurred the Andy Baum was driven down on the wharfboat, when Taylor Wells, one of her pilots, attempted to jump from the hurricane roof on to the wharf-boat, and fell into the river. He was rescued by the ice, and was rescued with great difficulty. John Clinten, second engineer, and the barkeeper, both made the leap, and were picked up unhurt.

The James Howard arrived from below about ten o'clock, and made several unsuccessful attempts to pull the City of Augusta out, without being able to move her.

A gorge formed at Randolph to-day again, but soon broke in the afternoon. Ice now all right and running heavy this evening. The Jimmy Howard proceeded in saving the Undine, Helen Brooke and City of Augusta. The work of wrecking the R. P. Walt, Belle of Pike and West Wind is being pushed with great energy. The laborers received one hundred dollars for removing the cotton. Brown & Jones lost 50,000 bushels of coal in their boats and barges. The total loss is $150,000; no insurance. The total loss by the disaster will not fall short of a quarter of a million. All the steamers at the landing here have broken up, anticipating a greater danger to-night. The short supply of coal is the all absorbing topic, and whether the companies can supply coal to-morrow.

At nine to-night the river continued falling, which is considered an indication that it has gone by again at Randolph. The steamboatmen are all on the qui vive for another break of the ice. About three-quarters after extricating the city of Augusta, has got a line ashore at the foot of Jefferson street, and is about to get into shore. The Walt is considered lost. She is owned by Emmett Bros., of this city, and valued at $50,000; insured in New Albany offices for $24,000. Her cabin furniture has all been removed, and her cotton is being saved. The Belle Pike a total loss, and valued at $20,000; insured in St. Louis. The whole loss thus far does not exceed $500,000. The H. C. Yeager lies against the bar on the Arkansas shore unharmed.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Of the boats sunk at Memphis the Andy Baum was owned and insured here; probably for $30,000; her value was $45,000. The Pat Cleyborne and City of Augusta both had some insurance in Cincinnati companies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1872.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE.

About half past six o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the basement of building No. 160 Mercer street. The firemen were promptly on the ground, notwithstanding the snow; but the fire had gained considerable headway, as it had choosen for its hornings a considerable time inside of the building before it was discovered, and another alarm drew to the fire an additional force, including chiefs of the fire Department. The flames soon spread through the block to buildings No. 619 and 621 Broadway. The property belongs to the Stuyvesant estate. The fire on Mercer street damaged Nos. 158, 160 and 162, and caused damage amounting to fifteen thousand dollars. The property on Broadway was occupied by Mr. Maillard as a hotel and confectionery. The furniture and fittings are also more damaged to the amount of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. Hall's tailoring store and one or two small stores on Mercer street were also damaged.

Soon after the fire broke out, the windows of the rooms on the upper floors of the Broadway buildings were filled by persons who occupied them as lodgers, some of the women shrieking for help, and giving the impression that means of escape were cut off. The majority escaped by the stairs, but some in their fright and bewilderment did not avail themselves of this means of exit. Two men and three women were rescued from the upper floors by means of ladders. A man and a woman, who were found on the balcony near the third floor, were nearly suffocated. Solomon J. Gordon, a lawyer, who lodged on one of the upper floors, was rescued as late as eleven o'clock this morning in a condition approaching suffocation. The only means of escape for the inmates of this house was a narrow iggzag stair, covered with snow and ice. The fire escapes were in a dangerous condition. By the efforts of the police all were extricated from the burning building. Many of the rescued were only half clothed; their condition was pitiable to behold, and their lamentations while suffering in the snow almost as painful as their shrieks when in danger from fire.

The loss by the Franklin street fire last night is fully covered by insurance.

THE CENTRE STREET CALAMITY.

The debris of the great Centre street fire is still covered with snow and ice and untouched by shovel or pick. The owner of the building, Robert Craig, head, residing at Yonkers, has been telegraphed to several times, but made no reply. The police have not been informed by the estate or firm of the unfortunates without the sanction of the owner, and possibly are afraid to employ laborers for the purpose. Coroner Green refuse to pay the bill. Meanwhile Police Headquarters and the Sixth Precinct station house are daily besieged by relatives of the unfortunate dead, demanding that search be commenced, and eagerly offering assistance. Coroner Herman, this afternoon, officially requested Superintendent Kelso to evacuate the ruins, expressing his belief that the Board of Police Commissioners or the Department of Public Works have power to order the work performed, and saying no tated tape ought to be allowed to interfere with humane duty. This appeal is expected to be successful. Formal investigation into the fire is to-morrow. Inconsiderable search is made for the bodies. Several young girls employed in the burned building visited the ruins to-day, and cried bitterly over the graves of fellow workers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Stock Broker Suspends—The Laurium Silver Mines Difficulty.

LONDON, December 27.—William Bentley, stock broker of this city, suspended payment to-day. It is reported that he is short of 44,000 shares Erie.

The Ministers of Austria, Germany and Russia, at Athens, acting on instructions of their respective governments, jointly advised the Greek government to end the difficulty about the Laurium silver mines by conceding the demands of the French and Italian governments.

Switzerland and the Vatican Suspend Diplomatic Relations.

BERNE, December 27.—Diplomatic relations between the Swiss government and the Vatican are broken off. The Papal Legation at Lucerne will probably be abolished, the Charge d'Affaires and attaches having been recalled.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 27.—Thirty persons were lost on the steamship Germany. Twelve of them were passengers, and but one was American.

During a missionary meeting at Salford, last night, the floor of the building gave way, precipitating a hundred persons a considerable distance. Many were injured, some of them fatally.

A special dispatch from Berlin says: The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff, informing him that England will abstain from interfering with Russian progress in Central Asia if it does not threaten Afghanistan.

Nine thousand Kohivese troops are now besieging the Russian forts on the Ureba river.

Another force of two thousand Kohivese is depredating on the Russian fisheries at the mouth of the Ureba. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian troops in that locality.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.—The Czarowitch had four hours of uninterrupted sleep last night.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 27.—Consols for money 91¾ @91¾, and for account 91⅝@92. American securities—5 20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 92; do new 5s, 85¾; Erie, 49¾. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £75,000.

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes 73 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10¼d; middling Orleans 10⅝@10¾d; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; middling upland, February and Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat, average, 10s 4d@10s 5d; red Western, 9s 10d@10s 2d; red winter 10s 2d@10s 4d. Flour 24s. Corn 28s 9d. Peas 38s 6 d. Beef 98s. Lard 37s 6d. Cheese 54s. Tallow 44s 6d; Arrivals of wheat and cargoes 53s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days amounted to 5,000 quarters; no arrivals. Receipts of wheat amounted to 7,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester remain quiet and firm.

ANTWERP, December 27.—Refined petroleum 54½ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1872, 5 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States northwesterly to southwesterly winds and generally clear weather, somewhat high temperature.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather, except from the southern Florida to Savannah westward, where there are indications of threatening weather and rain. Southerly winds from the Ohio valley to Lake Erie and the upper Lakes winds backing to westerly and southerly, with increasing cloudiness. For the Northwest, southerly winds with probably cloudy weather and snow.

NECROLOGY FOR 1872.

Prominent Persons Who Have Passed Away During the Year Just Closing.

The year now fleeting to its close has been remarkable over most of its immediate predecessors for the number of persons who have died in it who were of untesual prominence before the world. A review of the death roll of 1872 would be interesting at this time, it would certainly recall many mournful thoughts inspired during the year, by the sudden taking off of this or that conspicuous public character, but which in the hurry and whirl of our busy lives were necessarily transitory. The great names which naturally occur to us the moment we begin to think of death's doings for the past twelve months are those of Greeley, Sumner and Wade. These were our own countrymen, and it is worthy of notice that the world had no losses of equal value and distinction. It is a curious coincidence that the founders of three leading metropolitan journals should die within a few months of each other—Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Bennett, of the *Herald*, and Spalding, of the *World*. A noted French journalist, Adolph Guerouit, editor of the Paris *Naisonale*, and a well known American editor, Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, also passed away. Among the distinguished soldiers who died were Major Generals Henry W. Halleck, of the regular army, both of them very conspicuous commanders in the late war; Lieutenant Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the Frenchcarmy, the man who beat the Arabs at Algiers; Admiral Farragut; Sir George Pollock, F. C. B., Constable of the Tower, a veteran of the Indian wars; Gen. Pennefather, another British soldier of renown. Among American statesmen were Seward, ex-Postmaster General Randall, ex-Secretary Kinsela Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshal, the rotund and jovial Kentucky Congressman; Senator Dixon, Wall, of New Jersey; Grimes, of Iowa; Waiser, of Wisconsin; Bingham, of North Carolina; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; and Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, over whom eulogies were pronounced not long since in the Senate. Among the foreign statesmen were Juarez, the President of Mexico; Carl Mayo, Governor of Nassau, who was assassinated by a native religious fanatic in that country; Joseph Mazzini, the famous Italian agitator, who was planning another revolution at his death ejected his restless brain; the Duke of Perigny, the Napoleonic diplomatist; Lord Lyons, Cardinal; Sir Henry Bulwer, formerly British Minister at Washington, and recently created Baron Dalling, Some of the women shrieking for help, creating the impression that means of escape were cut off. The majority escaped by the stairs, but some in their fright and bewilderment did not avail themselves of this means of exit. Two men and three women were rescued from the upper floors by means of ladders. A man and a woman, who were found on the balcony near the third floor, were nearly suffocated. Solomon J. Gordon, a lawyer, who lodged on one of the upper floors, was rescued as late as eleven o'clock this morning in a condition approaching suffocation. The only means of escape for the inmates of this house was a narrow iggzag stair, covered with snow and ice. The fire escapes were in a dangerous condition. By the efforts of the police all were extricated from the burning building. Many of the rescued were only half clothed; their condition was pitiable to behold, and their lamentations while suffering in the snow almost as painful as their shrieks when in danger from fire.

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HORSES TELLS HIS STORY.

In the Stokes case to-day the prisoner told his story of the shooting. He admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and that the shooting, moreover, was in self defense, Fisk having drawn a pistol to shoot him. He had been, he said, in constant fear of personal violence from emissaries of Fisk, Stokes contradicted the evidences of Parker, given yesterday, and stated that he never called Fisk a blackmailer, nor threatened to shoot him.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

The mails almost without exception are still behind time. The Boston express, due at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, arrived at eleven to-day. The Central Railroad Chicago trains due yesterday also reached here this forenoon. The mails on the Erie due yesterday morning arrived to-day. The Washington road has all resumed its trips.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The second annual reception given to the ladies of the New England Society took place this evening, and was one of the most brilliant affairs that has taken place this season. Among the guests were Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, Gen. Hancock, Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Daly, ex-Governor McCormick, Arizona, and Gen. Burnside.

MAILS STILL DETAINED.

The Western mails are still one day behind. It is probable that the mails from all directions will be running as usual to-morrow. The Eastern roads are clear.

CRIMES.

Forger Arrested—Serious Affray in a Saloon—The Hibler Homicide Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., December 27, 1872.

John Clark, an Englishman, was arrested here today, by detective Thomas C. Pierce, of Hightstown, N. J., for forgery, committed two years since, on the Central National Bank of Philadelphia. The State, Clark fled to England, thence to Fort Wayne, where he has resided about two months. He was taken to New Jersey.

To-day an affray occurred in Louis Schroders's saloon, in which Richard Teglemyer was stabbed in the side by Henry Stroat. The wound inflicted is three inches long and one deep. Stroat was arrested and held to await the result of the injury. Both were intoxicated at the time.

The Hibler murder trial opened to-day, Joseph France opening the case for the State in a lengthy speech. By order of Judge Bolmeyer the witnesses for the State were separated. The examination of witnesses commences to-morrow. The witnesses in the case are W. G. and H. Colerick for the defense, and Joseph France and E. Orouke for the State. The court room was densely filled with interested spectators.

Rough Experience of a Lake Steamer's Crew.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., December 27.—Captain Orr and his chief engineer, with four of the crew of the steamer Cumberland, which was frozen up in Bear Lake in November, arrived last night, at the Georgian Bay. Captain Orr reports having left the steamer in safe quarters, with the first mate in charge; the steward, stewardess and two waiters were also left on board. The party experienced terrible weather and endured great privation during their long tramp, being twenty days on foot. The engineer twice broke through newly made ice, and was rescued with the greatest difficulty. All the party were more or less frost bitten. Eighteen of the crew are still on the way down, having been left

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Union Pacific Railroad Terminus.

Vexed Question to be Settled.

Colorado's Admission Given Up.

The Army Medical Department.

Santo Domingo Annexation.

Democrats to Revive the Scheme.

Cherokee Neutral Lands Job.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1872.

Union Pacific Terminus.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad have presented a claim to the War Department which will involve the settlement on the part of the government whether Omaha or Council Bluffs is the legal terminus of the road. The parties in interest have also made up the case for presentation to the Interior Department. Those contending for Council Bluffs have a copy of Mr. Lincoln's order fixing the point in Iowa, opposite Omaha, as the terminus. The chances now seem to be that the government will decide in favor of Council Bluffs.

The Admission of Colorado.

Those interested in the admission of Colorado as a State, and who, since the meeting of Congress have been carefully looking over the ground here, have come to the conclusion that there is no hope of the enabling act being passed by this Congress.

Promotion in Staff Corps.

It is expected that the law prohibiting promotion in the staff corps of the army will be modified so far as the medical department is concerned. There are now fifty-nine vacancies, and even if these are filled the services of one hundred and fifty Contract Surgeons will still be required to properly care for the troops as now distributed.

Santo Domingo Annexation.

The *Republican* this morning states that the project for the annexation of Santo Domingo will be brought forward in the House soon after recess, and that it will originate on the Democratic side.

Another Suspicious Circumstance.

In addition to the discovery that the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to Joy was consummated the day before the President was signed by the President, it now appears that the original contract is not on file in the Interior Department, but was taken away before the present administration came in. The belief is that the original copy bears on its face such evidence of questionable transactions connected with its execution as the parties in interest did not care to have preserved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1872.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The evening receptions of Mrs. President and Mrs. Grant will commence January 15th, and continue every 29th and February 12th. The announcement is made by authority that at 11 o'clock A. M. on the first of January the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers; at 11:30 A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives; at noon the Governor of the District of Columbia and suite, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and of Court of Claims, and the officers of the army and navy; at 12:30 P. M., heads of Departments and their chiefs of bureau; at 1 P. M., associated soldiers of the war of 1812 and members of the oldest immediate association of the District of Columbia. The public reception will commence at 1 P. M. and terminate at 2 P. M.

Gen. Francis A. Walker has tendered the President his resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the 1st of January next. It is understood that Gen. Walker's resignation is accepted, but a successor will not be appointed until after the return of Secretary Delano from Cuba.

THE PEDDLER'S MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

Thomas Wright, a colored desperado, arrested on Wednesday charged with the murder of the Polish peddler Simon Kelbosky, on the night of the 14th inst., was arraigned before Justice Bowers, in Alleghany, to-day, and was fully committed to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. The evidence is so strong against him as to leave no doubt of his guilt.

THE IRON TRADE.

Production of English Furnaces During 1871.

The official returns made to the English Mining Record Office show that in the year 1871, 21,948 tons of iron ore were produced in Cornwall; 14,125 tons in Devonshire; 32,984 tons in Somersetshire; 267,599 tons in Gloucestershire; 126,004 tons in Wiltshire; 28,330 tons in Oxfordshire; 779,314 tons in Northamptonshire; 290,679 tons in Lincolnshire; 415,972 tons in Leicestershire; 1,512,080 tons in Staffordshire; 1,514,080 tons in North Staffordshire; 736,665 tons in South Staffordshire; 1,294,704 tons in Derbyshire; 231,665 tons in Lancashire; 1,302,704 tons in Yorkshire; 4,561,961 tons in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 2,955,297 tons in the West Riding; 265,297 tons in Northumberland; 1,294,704 tons in Durham; 2,961 tons in Westmoreland; 969,714 tons in South Wales and Monmouthshire; 32 tons in the Isle of Man; 3,000,000 tons in Scotland; 1,000,000 tons in Ireland. Joseph Lonsdale, late Postmaster General, and the Duke of Bedford, Royalty suffered in the death of a son, Oscar of Sweden, a wise and industrious monarch; the Archduke Albert, for 40 years the richest man in history as "the Victor of Custozza," the Duke of Guise, one of the younger members of the Orleans family; Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the first Emperor of Mexico. Among the noted writers of books were Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley" and a score of other Irish novels which have given delight to millions of readers in both hemispheres; Dr. Kitto, the famous author of the "History of the Reformation;" the English Quaker, the popular English feuilletonist; Prof. Hadley, of Yale, the Greek and Oriental scholar; Sir John Bowring, who wrote on reform; "Fanny Fern" (Mrs. Parton), a prolific writer of theological author, and Fullom and Horace Mahew, the English novelists.

In the departments of science and philosophy deaths have been of the illustrious Prof. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph; Feuerbach, the German philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist, and Dr. Francis Lieber, of this city. Women of Divinity has parted with the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat, Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, the Episcopal, Dr. Francis Vinton, rector of Trinity church, in this city, and the Rev. Theodore Parker, odist old Peter Cartwright. Among the actors who have died are Forrest, the "Nestor" of the American stage; Charlotte Cushman, the greatest Falstaffs; Miss O'Neil, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago, wife of the famous Actor Beecher; Eliza Logan, McKean Buchanan and Wm. H. (Seeley) Smith. Two eminent German tragedians, Ingomi Lawison and Emil Devrient, died in Dresden during the year. The former visited this country in 1868. Among the artists are Thomas Crawcott, the English sculptor; Kensett, Sully, Ames and T. Buchanan Read, who was also celebrated as a poet. The dead lawyers were Judge Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; General Howard, author of "Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports," and James H. Whiting, Robert James Dillon and John H. McCunn, of this city. The composers of music were Lowell Mason and Henry Clay; the millionaires and speculators, James Fisk, Jr., Samuel, N. Fike, Erastus Corning, John D. Lankershim and Joseph B. Sunderland, of Philadelphia, Pa. Last and not least among the useful members of society were two great hotel proprietors—Paran Stevens and Simeon Leland.

A Magnetic Lock.

One of the most ingenious of mechanisms recently brought forward is the magnetic lock for safes. It consists of four combination wheels, all revolving on one stud; each of these wheels has a single slot or notch in its edge, and the arrangement is such that, when these are all brought into line, the bolt may be thrown.

Over these wheels is a lever or dog, which, when they are all set right, falls into these slots, and releases the bolt. The lever does not rest directly on the wheels, nor is it brought to them by a spring or cam, as in locks now in use, but the weight is held off of them by means of a powerful magnet. Every time the knob is turned around, the magnet is separated from the lever, which, if the wheels are set right, then drops into them thus releasing the bolt.

The operation of the magnet in this manner shuts off entirely the use of the lever, rendering the instrument somtimes applied to picking locks. The lever or dog is nearly, but not quite, sustained by the attraction of the magnet, and it will require a full contact with them and the knob outside at the same time to release it. Any jarring against the safe absorbs do not pull out, or shove in, while operating the lock, nor is there any "dead hold" as in many other locks, to which force can be applied by the wrench of the knob when the lock is in the locked position.

The Survey of Palestine.

The first visible results of the labors of the surveying party sent out by the Palestine Exploration Fund have been received in England, in the shape of three tracings of portions of the new map of the Holy Land, embracing an area of 6,000 square miles. On these maps are laid down, with mathematical accuracy, the trees, the plantations, the villages and the houses—in sort every object that stands upon the ground. Other tracings are expected in the spring, 1873, when some plan for their publication will be adopted. In Palestine, there are scarcely any places entirely unexplored; and notwithstanding the numerous books on the country, it is far less known and understood than any other historic region. Under these circumstances a survey of the Holy Land with an identification of the ancient sites, will be of great importance to students of Bible history; and the completion of the work is looked forward to with great interest. The amount of field work at present actually "plotted" covers one thousand square miles—expanding over a belt 25 miles in breadth, between Remieh, in the south, and the plain of Esdraelon, on the north. The "base of verification," is easily measured somewhere. The plan adopted agreed very satisfactorily with the length as calculated by triangulation. The tracings also show that the complex water-courses of the country, which in other maps are laid down conventionally, or as running down in wild disorder.

Does Jay Gould Control the New York Tribune?

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 26.]

It is intimated in the New York *Times* that Jay Gould is the capitalist who has furnished the money required to keep the *Tribune* under the management of Whitelaw Reid. The *Times*, in speaking of the outrageous settlement with the Erie Railroad directors, speaks of it as a case of "prompt payment," and says, "We can afford to dismiss his case." This is interpreted as meaning that nothing more is to be said of Gould's long series of outrageous transactions in Erie, but that he is to be defended by the *Tribune*, as an implied organ of his. If this is so the logic of the paper will soon show it, and the public will form its own opinion of the style of "independent journalism" which Mr.

BROKEN HEARTS

No Mere Poetic Fiction.

Mr. Greeley's Death a Case in Point.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* has this to say about broken hearts:

The advances of pathology demolish for us some of the most beautiful illusions of ancient times. The heart, for instance, is degraded from its position as the high altar of devotion and affection to a mere hydraulic machine. The liver no longer plays its old role in melancholy to which it gave the name. It makes simply some bile and some sugar. The eye, after all, is only a system of lenses and refracting media of different densities, and so on of all the rest. But in the course of still further and more extended observation became evident the close connecting links between these organs and the presiding brain, which explains to us the intimate relationship which exists between them; expression then still lingers in the eye; hypochondriasis still has its frequent seat beneath the cartilages of the ribs, and the heart still throbs and palpitates under the various emotions. Bernard has explained to us in detail the full significance of the cool and empty heart, the heart that is light or heavy, the heart that is full to bursting, and last of all that breaks outright. The great batteries of the cerebral mass send special lines of innervation to the heart, and though the communication between the heart and brain is not so swift—being only at the rate of one hundred and twelve feet per second—as electricity, yet its force and volume are even more intense. The broken heart, then, is no mere

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

THE Iron Association held a meeting yesterday, at which they decided not to make any change in the prices of iron or nails, but to adhere to card rates.

IT IS THE facts with regard to the appointment of Colonel BARD to the Chattanooga Postmastership are as stated—and that they are there does not seem to be much reason to doubt—few people will be inclined to regret that the shrewd tactics which he practiced on the President and the Republicans of Tennessee, promise to recoil disastrously upon himself. The prompt action of his indorsers, too, in denouncing the trick played upon them, is creditable to the parties concerned, and goes to show that the Republican party fully intends to deserve the confidence reposed by the people that it would exert itself for the purification of politics and the overthrow of mercenary and unscrupulous politicians, whenever they were detected.

AS WILL be seen from the dispatches published in another column, Messrs. BROWN and JONES of this city are heavy losers by the breaking of the tremendous ice gorge in the Mississippi, near Memphis, yesterday. They lose all their coal and floating barges and boats, with possibly the exception of one boat and one barge. The value of the coal destroyed is placed at a hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Their energetic promptitude in shipping coal by rail from Louisville and Cairo to Memphis, while yet the destruction of their property was going on, cannot be too highly commended, since it appears to have been the only way of averting a coal famine, which at this season of the year means much personal suffering as well as many public and private inconveniences.

THE Massachusetts murderer, to whose case we made reference yesterday, who some five or six years ago killed a woman under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and was thereafter declared to be insane and confined in a lunatic asylum has—his mental disorder appearing to have fully passed away—just been brought to trial for the crime, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by the Chief Justice of the State to imprisonment for life. If some other localities—New York for instance—were to adopt a similar mode of treatment in cases where the plea of insanity is entered by the defense, there would be a good deal less excuse for the ominous hints about "lamp-post justice," which are beginning to be so freely indulged in among quite a few of the sober and intelligent people of that community.

WE YESTERDAY alluded to the apparent indisposition manifested in some quarters to permit the facts elicited by the Credit Mobilier investigation to come out. It is now said that an attempt was a few days ago made, at the instance of some of the parties implicated, to surreptitiously obtain and repress the evidence taken by the committee, on account of its alleged damaging character. While no man, whether public official or private citizen, should be prejudged, and while some of the persons alleged to be involved rank among the best and foremost of American citizens and statesmen, still if they have in any way trifled with the public interests, or prostituted their offices for individual gain, the facts should be made known. It is to be borne in mind, also, that as long as the investigation is kept under lock and key, it is liable to be greatly misrepresented. Let the whole matter be brought to light immediately upon the reassembling of Congress.

THE better portion of the press and people of New York city are anxiously and hopefully awaiting the advent of the coming year, for the reason that it will bring with it the retirement of OAKEY HALL from the mayoralty of that metropolis. Nor is there any doubt that to be rid of the rule of such a man is occasion for unmixed rejoicing. Had he chosen to administer the duties of his office with due regard to the best interests of the public, he might unquestionably have prevented many of the colossal robberies of the Tammany gang. *Plastic and pliable, however,* he appears to have been swayed and moulded by them almost at their will. At least there is not the slightest proof that he ever tried to put a stop to their gigantic thievery, or ever disclosed their nefarious transactions to the public, becoming, to that extent, an accomplice of the most unscrupulous plunderers who ever battened on any community. The enforced retirement of such a person from the chief magistracy of the foremost city of the country is an event which will have the effect to make honest people everywhere breathe easier, and to strengthen their confidence in the value and stability of our free institutions.

BETTER late than never—when the deed is a good one. If the bill now pending in the Spanish Cortes, providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico, passes that body, of which, from present appearances, there is hopeful promise, it will go a considerable way toward redeeming Spain from the evil repute into which she has fallen among Christian nations for her persistence in keeping human beings in bondage. It is understood, also, that measures looking to the extirpation of the abominable institution from her other colonies are soon to be introduced by the present government. From this promise, however, Cuba is excepted on account of the revolution in that island, and therein is Spain's mistake. Nothing can justify continuance in injustice; and it is by no means certain that the application of the measure to the disaffected isle would not, by the good effect which in time it could hardly fail to exert upon the condition and prospects of its people, prove the best means that could be adopted for allaying the discontent which has thus far shown itself too powerful to be successfully dealt with by repressive statutes or the bloody hand of war. Many curative properties inhere in a righteous action. Let Spain test their efficacy in this instance.

IT IS to be hoped that TWEED, who is now on trial in New York for a multitude of outrageous rascalities—CONNOLLY, who is reported on credible authority to have fled beyond the seas to escape prosecution and punishment at the hands of the law—SWEENEY, FIELD and their confederates of the Tammany gang—will duly appreciate the inferential compliment bestowed upon them for their public honesty and uprightness, by the *Post* of this city. Remarking on the muddled condition of political affairs in some of the Southern States, that paper says: "We never had such a state of affairs under the old Democratic *regime*. Everywhere votes were honestly polled and counted." No doubt the confusion and demoralization of Southern politics are bad enough. To what extent the sullen and reactionary spirit exhibited by that paper since the war, has helped, by tending to keep alive the miserable prejudices and passions of the ex-Confederates, to create and foster the factious bitterness now running rampant, it is not our province to inquire. But when it asks us to believe, as it virtually does in the above statement, that the ballot-box was never polluted under the Tammany *regime*, and that the votes by which the leagued brigands whom we have named so long maintained their infamous sway, "were honestly polled and counted," it makes a demand on popular credulity and gullibility which is really too great to be borne.

SOME of the Southern States propose, it appears, to take the very worst course they could possibly pursue, if they desire the true development and building up of their material and industrial interests. The question of repudiating the debts incurred since the war is said to be under serious contemplation in a number of those States. Some nineteen millions of dollars worth of outstanding State bonds have recently been disowned by the authorities of Georgia, and it is said that more than one other Democratic South State proposes to take similar action with regard to its own obligations. The excuse for this procedure is, of course, based on the plea that the debts were incurred under "carpet bag" rule, and that they are too enormous and burdensome to be borne. It is also argued that such action would protect them against future thieves, as Mississippi is said to be protected by being maintained that, when a State is without public credit, it tends to make honest politicians and light taxes. This is sheer jesuitry. However heavily their burdens may press, these States will in the end discover that, in forswearing their obligations, they have saddled themselves with a far heavier load. The best assets of any Commonwealth are in its character. Repudiation might possibly bring them some temporary relief, but it would inevitably carry with it the destruction or paralysis of nearly all the industries and activities which have sprung into existence among them since the war, for the reason that these have chiefly been created, assisted and energized by capital from abroad, not a penny of which would be forthcoming in any event, after those States had once violated their pledged faith with their creditors. Georgia will presently feel the effects of her repudiation like a blow throughout all her borders. Let the other States avoid, rather than imitate, its example. The South has a magnificent future just opening before it. Only let it observe no reason why in a few years the same causes that are producing the present rapid development of their resources may not make them teem with the bounteous products of a new and better prosperity. But not else.

PROHIBITION AGAIN.

Our correspondent S. thinks us inconsistent in opposing prohibition while we favor sanitary legislation and compulsory education. But there is a difference. We are in favor of only such sanitary regulations on the part of government, whether State or municipal, as may command the approval and elicit the support of the great mass of the people. When a plague or dangerous epidemic of any kind begins to prevail or is confidently expected, the presumption is that the people with almost, if not entire unanimity, will endorse whatever judicious means their authorities shall take for the arrest or control of the disease. It is, however, even in sanitary provisions, easy for a government to go to extremes, and in any case, a popular government, whatever its *rights* may be, acts unwisely when it adopts such measures as a majority, or even a considerable minority, regard as injurious or oppressive. Even health may be purchased at too dear a rate, if it be secured at the cost of widely diffused disgust and disaffection. In reference to compulsory education the same principles are applicable. It would be idle for the Legislature of the State to pass a law making education compulsory if a majority, or even a very large minority, of the people were hostile to the enactment. The King of Prussia, with an army at his back, could enforce such a law, in spite of the opinions or prejudices of his subjects. In our republican country such an enactment disliked and unsustained by a great number of the people, would be nugatory to a great extent, and therefore mischievous, as a statute unexecuted through the hostility or contempt of the people, everywhere injurious, is especially so under a popular government. By lessening the general respect for the legislative power, and by proving that its will may be disregarded with impunity, the tendency of the experience is to undermine the foundations of government in the popular heart and understanding.

The same reasons are valid in all their force against the sweeping prohibitive legislation which is at present favored by some good men in Maine would have afforded no sufficient precedent for States farther west to follow. The people of Maine are relatively homogeneous and fully Americanized, while the motley population of some other States, recent immigrants, with their ancestral customs and hereditary habits of thought, feel with peculiar keenness any violent interference by authority with matters which have even despotic governments left under their own control. MONTESQUIEU long ago said, "when manners and customs are to be changed, they must not be changed by laws; that would seem too tyrannical. * * * It is very bad policy to change by laws that which ought to be changed through the manners;" that is, by a gradual application of moral force, with the view of substituting other customs for the old. *De L'esprit des Lois, livre xix ch. 14.* At any rate a law of the kind proposed, if enacted in Pennsylvania would be evaded to a still more demoralizing extent than it is evaded in Maine, and would certainly, here as there, be the means of extending the use of stimulants more deleterious in their effects than ardent spirits. Then once admit the principle of prohibition, and there is literally no limit to its application; our reformers, having succeeded in abolishing beer and wine, might next direct their attention to the use of tobacco, and tea and coffee as urgently calling for legislative interference.

INTELLIGENCE SUPPLIED.

The Pittsburgh *Post* makes a not over-courteous request of this paper for information as to what part of the Constitution of the United States "makes it the duty of the President to interfere in the interest of the public peace, in disturbances growing out of elections in any of the States at which members of Congress are voted for." The ignorance of that journal is so dense that we hasten with the greatest cheerfulness to respond to its somewhat peevish demand for enlightenment. The Third Article of the Constitution provides that—

"The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority."

In the sixth article of the same instrument, it is further declared that:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The same supreme authority makes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and also provides that before entering on the execution of his office he shall solemnly swear or affirm that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." At the late election in Louisiana, national and State officers were voted for on the same ticket. A controversy arose as to the result of the election. The Federal Court, when appealed to, rendered a decision in favor of one of the contending factions. WARMOUTH refused to respect the authority of the judiciary. Judge DURELL thereupon invoked the aid of the Executive in its support. The rival factions were so bitter and desperate that if left to themselves they would inevitably have come to blows, with anarchy and civil war as the result. Judge DURELL is the highest legal representative of the Federal courts of that State. The Court declared the United States Marshal to be powerless to enforce its decrees, whereupon application was made to the President, as stated. Until the decision of the Court is properly overruled it is law. It is made the duty of the Executive to enforce the laws and preserve order. It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the pitiful abuse of it is gratifying, that we now able to discern whence the President derives his authority "to interfere in the interest of the public peace."

ELSEWHERE we have spoken of the suicidal action said to be contemplated by some of the Southern States, in repudiating the obligations for the redemption of which their public faith stands pledged. It is gratifying, however, to note that South Carolina, which perhaps more than any other of the reconstructed States, was stripped and stunned by the events of the war, is beginning to accept the altered condition of affairs in a spirit which augurs the happiest results for the future. Speaking of the rapid progress which Charleston is making in material prosperity, the *Courier* says that city a Democratic paper, "in the same steady advance is observable throughout the State, which it declares to be "growing rich" with "general prosperity," notwithstanding that the "croakers and faultfinders" have done their best to prevent capital from seeking investment. Their statements, the *Courier* says, are "unpardonable," for the reason that they "are not founded on fact." It is high time upon everybody to put their shoulders to the wheel, to remember that the past is dead, and like men of sagacity and prudence to look forward to and make provision for the future. This is the right spirit. Let that State—let every Southern State—take due advantage of its resources and opportunities, and pursue a course which shall attract capital and skilled labor from abroad, instead of whining under its burdens and croaking over a past that can never return, and they will soon, in return, gain the confidence of the government, secure complete amnesty and oblivion, and put themselves on the high road of progress and prosperity.

THE "COMMERCIAL."

What Our Contemporaries Say of Us.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

That able and influential newspaper, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, enters upon the new year with the most gratifying prospects. We have frequently borne testimony to its excellence and have never had any reason to reverse our judgment of its journalistic merits.

[From the Butler Citizen.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the best dailies in Pennsylvania.

[From the Hollidaysburg Register.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of the best papers in the country.

[From the Delaware County American.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL takes rank as the leading Republican paper of Pennsylvania, the daily, to our taste, exceeding in general interest that of any other published in the country. It is really a political educator of the people and a leader of public opinion. It gives full space to all the latest news, and discusses political, social and trade questions with marked ability, handling all with rare adroitness. Its managers showed giant energy in the late canvass, and yet never folded the paper of more interesting to the general reader. The weekly COMMERCIAL contains the condensed matter of the daily, and everything pertaining to literature, agriculture and the family circle.

Marrying Under Difficulties.

A Missouri justice of the peace received an invitation, a few days ago, to visit a school house some two miles and a half from his residence, there to join in the holy bonds of matrimony a young couple. His horses had the epizootic, and the justice had to perform the journey on foot. Arriving at the place indicated, he found the temple of learning locked and barred, the only persons visible being the bridal party of four—the high contracting party and two witnesses—who had sought refuge from the biting blasts of rude Boreas on the windward side of the building. Nothing better offering, it was proposed that the ceremony should be performed in the wagon. The quartette agreed, and all stood up, the male witness holding the horses. Mounted on one wheel of the vehicle, the man of law, with the wintry winds tossing his scant silvery locks, spoke the words which made William Burke and Mrs. Ellen Gage man and wife. The justice thinks that walking five miles on a bitter cold day takes the romance out of even so romantic an event as a wedding.

A New Method of Picture Painting.

The printing of pictures by a new method, known as the Heliotype process, is attracting much attention just now. The following will give an idea of how it is done: A sheet of gelatine treated with bichromate of potash, which renders it sensitive to light, is printed under an ordinary photographic negative. When the picture appears sufficiently plain the gelatine is taken and made to adhere by atmospheric pressure to a plate. The plate, with the gelatine attached, is placed in an ordinary platen printing press and inked with ordinary lithographic ink. As in lithography, it is necessary to dampen the plate with water after every impression. Fifteen hundred impressions have been taken without injuring the plate, and if injured, is replaced at a cost of a few cents. The process is, in fact, what has long been sought—photographic printing. It can be applied to the production of *fac similes* of every variety of picture and engraving, rare prints, portraits, trade circulars, and can be used even in pottery and its kindred arts.

THEY drink beer and ale in Chicago to some extent. There are in that city nineteen breweries where these beverages are made, the amount of capital invested being over $30,000,000. Over 1,000,000 bushels of barley are annually consumed, and about 110,000 pounds of hops. This is worked up into 200,000 barrels of beer and 28,000 barrels of ale, all but a very small portion of which is drunk by home tipplers. In the distribution of this liquor to the drinking public, 2,132 saloon keepers obtain their livelihood. About two-thirds of the establishments where the traffic is carried on are owned by Germans, who as a general thing sell no malt liquor but beer. In addition to their home brewed, supplies are drawn from Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Kenosha, Albany, Joliet and Waukegan.

THE *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, in its annual review of trade for the closing year, states that although the increase of business has been large, its growth has been a steady and natural one, sufficient to make an active and close competition in every kind of staple goods, but not attended with unhealthy excitement or extraordinary speculative risks. The number of failures has been comparatively small, and the amount involved light. The effect of the Boston fire will probably be more apparent during the coming year, the *Reporter* thinks than it has yet been, in a gradual but steady advance of prices until the proper level has been reached. Manufacturers, both large and small, are advised to be exceedingly careful in future operations, and to make up goods only as ordered, until

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago's doings on Christmas are fully set forth in the local journals of Thursday. The *Times* heads its account of the festivities with these among other lines: "After the Revels—Chicago will devote to-day to Cooling her Coppers"—How the Metropolis Celebrated the Birthday of the Savior of Man—Tough Turkey, Soggy Pudding and Wicked Wine rest heavily on the City's Stomach—Everybody takes a Rest, and a Very Few Succeed in Keeping Sober," etc., etc. Verily, Chicago is a great place.

A Western paper wants the craft to "endow a chair of journalism at Cornell University," instead of erecting a monument to Greeley.

The reports so freely circulated that there has been considerable suffering for food along the line of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, Minnesota, are disproved by the letter of a correspondent who writes that Gov. Austin himself has examined into the facts and finds that there is an abundance of fuel and food in the belied quarters, and that there is not and has not been, this winter, proper occasion for complaint.

Egypt is rapidly awakening from the sleep and lethargy of ages. Cairo is now well paved and lighted, presents much the appearance of a European city, with fine hotels, opera, theater, and other places of interest and amusement. A carriage road leads to the Pyramids, steamers run on the Nile regularly during the winter season. Vessels occasionally go direct to New York.

Notwithstanding the fears expressed by some of our exchanges, it is not probable that there will be any changes in the tariff for the present. The coming Congress adjourns on the 3d of March, 1873, and the next Congress will not meet until the 4th of December following. The rush of legislative business will not permit a fight on tariff until the following spring, and will not then take effect until July, 1874.

The movement for the abolition of usury laws is becoming more and more general. The Tennessee press strongly advocates the measure, and some of the papers demand a constitutional convention to amend the statutes as affecting usury and conventional interest.

Milwaukee is a thrifty city. It proposes to impose a license on its gamin boot-blacks and newsboys.

London, Toronto, Boston, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, Detroit, Keokuk, Dubuque, Kansas City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Washington and Portland have taken enough interest in the St. Louis social evil system to ask for full information and instruction relative to the same.

Out in Indiana last week a man seeing, in the dusk, a strange sort of animal in the road, threw himself upon it and caught it in his arms, the result being that his arms, hands and chest were spitted by a multitude of the spines of a large hedgehog and that he died two days afterwards in great agony.

One hundred and forty Bohemians constitute the "Reporters Ring" at Washington. There are five ladies among the number.

This is the season for emptying the closets, wardrobes and chests which are the usual receptacles for cast-off clothing. What is of no use to present owners will be luxurious clothing to those who have next to none, and will give warmth and life to many of the shivering half clad poor.

Japan proposes to place herself abreast of the times in the art of war as well as those of peace. Gen. Prince Arisugawa has ordered the purchase of a large quantity of cannon of ancient pattern, which have been brought there from Japan to be recast, the new style armament having rendered them worthless except for old metal.

This is an excellent kind of woman's rights. Two young ladies of business tact in Springfield, Massachusetts, have taken a two years' contract for the manufacture of a patent surtingle, and are giving employment to twenty girls, and producing about fifteen dozen per day.

According to our Western exchanges, corn brings so small a price that farmers are at a standstill to know whether to sell it or feed it to their hogs, but as hogs are also very low there is a probability that farmers will have to give both away to save themselves further annoyance about the matter.

Justice is not always even handed. Since 1867 there have been some twenty murders in Baltimore city, but the death sentence has been pronounced but three times in the criminal court. In each of these cases the prisoners were friendless negroes.

A good many satirical paragraphs have been written over the diminutiveness of little Rhode Island. But it seems that she takes the lead in New England as to the average amount of deposits to each depositor in its savings banks, $455 19; Connecticut is next, $352 17; Maine the third, $328 30; Massachusetts the fourth, $291 70; New Hampshire the fifth, $284 55.

A distinguished French physician, in a recent essay on chloral hydrate, states that it can be employed in all cases of sleeplessness without fever; that for the relief of severe pain opiates must be used in connection with the chloral, and that small doses should be prescribed in cases of serious loss of blood, or of circulatory system. The best dose for an adult, it is stated, is from thirty to forty-five grains and solutions should not be given stronger than twenty parts to the hundred.

Salt Lake city is progressing. Last month it received 14,000 tons of freight by the Utah Central, which connects the city with the Pacific roads.

The great need of Russia, like that of our own Southern States, seems to be schools and teachers. The latest published statistics of literature and education show that of the entire population only nine per cent. know how to read. Outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg there are 349 book shops and 236 libraries—or only 585 collections of books among a population of 55,000,000.

PERSONAL.

William Orton, who has been brought into added public prominence by his recent purchase and resale of a controlling interest in the New York *Tribune*, was at one time a printer. This business he quit in 1850, engaging in the book trade, subsequently becoming a member of the publishing firm of Derby, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo, and afterward Derby & Orton, New York. His early taste for politics did not abandon him in the latter years, and he has been an active partisan, especially since the beginning of the campaign of 1856, when he was a determined supporter of Fremont. He long since abandoned the book trade and engaged in other business. He was at one time at the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, a position he resigned to become president of a telegraph company, of which he is now the head and manager.

The men in England who connect the past romantic and poetical age with the distracting, busy, present, are fast dying out; so it is interesting to come across those who are still living. It is known to few that a remarkable man now holds the post of one of the senior messengers in the India office. Giovanni Battista Falcieri is the man on whose shoulder Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, at seven o'clock in the evening, on the 19th of April, 1824. He is a fine looking, hale old man of seventy-five years of age, and speaks with the highest respect of his noble master. Falcieri used to swim with Lord Byron; and he was with him after the famous feat of swimming the Hellespont. The old chasseur tells with infinite pride that, while wearing a costume similar to that of his master, he would be occasionally saluted for his lordship. He came over with the corpse of Lord Byron—was eventually appointed to service in the Board of Control Office, from which, on the Indian government passing entirely to the Crown, through the influence of Sir John Cam Hobhouse (Lord Broughton), Falcieri was appointed to the India Office, where he is to be found daily, with every promise of reaching "a green old age"—one of the few connecting links between the times of Byron and our own.

King Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands is dead, and a movement, which may end in revolution, has at once begun, for a freer form of government in the island.

Prof. Tyndall goes home in a couple of weeks. All our entreaty fails to induce him to stay.

Gustave Dore is so despondent that his friends are afraid he will commit suicide. The cause of his melancholy does not appear.

David G. Croly, late managing editor of the *World*, has been engaged as managing editor of an illustrated daily paper, which will be started shortly with heavy capital, mainly furnished by parties in Montreal. Several insurance companies are interested in the enterprise.

General Beveridge, Lieutenant Governor elect of Illinois, will resign his seat in Congress in a few days to accept the Lieut.-Governorship, from which position he will ascend into the Governor's chair, when Gov. Oglesby shall have been elected to the United States Senate.

The regents of the Nebraska University have requested the Secretary of War to appoint Col. J. S. Brisbin, of the army, to a military chair in that institution. Its condition, resources, etc., are to be reported at the Vienna Exposition.

"Miss Grandy" writes from Washington that that portion of J. Wilkes Booth's skull that was fractured by the bullet which killed him is still preserved in that city. She says further: It is a singular fact, and strikingly illustrative of poetical justice, that the fatal wounds of Wilkes Booth and his victim were strikingly alike—that is to say, the balls entered the skull of each victim at nearly the same spot, but the trifling difference made an immeasurable difference in the sufferings of the two. Mr. Lincoln was unconscious of all pain, while his assassin suffered an exquisite agony as if

The Prohibitionists' Convention.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Last saturday an editorial article appeared in the COMMERCIAL, criticising the action of the Temperance Convention, held in Pittsburgh last week, in relation to prohibition in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The article seemed to us to be founded upon the single stand-point view, that legislation ought not and could not interfere upon the subject of dietetics, prescribing what we shall eat and drink, and what shall be proscribed. Last year, when the small-pox was prevailing in your city, the COMMERCIAL did not oppose sanitary regulation, and is now the advocate of compulsory education, (we think correctly). But we cannot reconcile its position in opposing prohibition in the one case and advocating compulsion in the other; surely, if for the public good we are justified in compelling education, for the public good we ought to be justified in prohibiting a great public evil. Drunkenness is a disease more virulent than variolous: its victims are more numerous, and its disastrous effects on the Commonwealth are much more terrible. The sacrifice of life, the destruction of property, the public expense in penitentiaries, courts, offices and jails, exceed those of hospitals and sanitary regulations many fold. Then the demoralizing effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors are more terrible than all its complicated physical evils. You would prohibit a slaughter house or a manufactory of nitro-glycerine in the densely populated parts of the city, and yet you would not prohibit that which is infinitely more destructive than either, and oppose the influence which seeks to protect the community. It is said that in India hundreds of human lives are annually lost from the bite of the cobra de capello, and yet this deadly serpent is tolerated, protected and worshipped. It seems to us that we are doing a like thing on a much more extended scale. While hundreds perish in India from the venom of the protected serpent, multiplied thousands die in the United States from a licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors. Because a portion of the people esteem the serpents as gods, would you advocate their right to keep them in their houses to destroy their wives and children, and sell them? Should be allowed on every street, when thousands of victims to their deadly fangs were annually carried to their graves? All this is not a feeble comparison; the cobra would only kill its victim; its venom would originate no fiend, nor fill penitentiaries, nor make demons of its victims. The COMMERCIAL has usually maintained a moral standing superior to the general periodical press: its influence for good or evil is potent, and the responsibility of its conductors is in proportion to its influence. We are pained to see it take a position to weaken the hands of the best friends of humanity.

D. L. STARR.

ALLEGHENY, December 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Certain statements in your paper in regard to the Prohibitionists' Convention, have undoubtedly gratified liquor dealers, but they have grieved your true friends. As the wisdom and justice of the measures proposed are called in question, and misstatements made, you will in all fairness permit a short defense.

The Convention proposed to prohibit "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage," you say, "assuming that a majority favored prohibition, they could impose their mind upon the minority only by the exercise of the grossest and most disgusting tyranny."

1st. Let us look at the Constitution of the United States, to learn some of the objects of the union of the people, as declared in that instrument. It is there specified to be "to insure domestic tranquility," to "promote the general welfare." The existing traffic in liquor making, manufacturing and drinking, most grievously destroy both these objects.

In the Constitution of Pennsylvania, article 9, section 2, it is said: "All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." The "peace, safety and happiness" of the people are seriously interfered with by the practices sought to be abolished, and therefore there is an inalienable and indefeasible right to reform or abolish them. In accordance with the philosophy of free governments, the people surrender a portion of their alienable rights, for protection in their persons, property and happiness, and that their wrongs may be redressed by legislative, judicial and executive authority. So the convention, and all good citizens will, and have a right to demand a constitutional interference, by "the powers that be." In deciding what must be restrained or abolished, a majority has to decide through their representatives. It has so decided in regard to theft, murder, gambling, and in regard to restraining liquor selling already. In regard to the latter usage, from the time of William Penn, to the present, it has a right to decide thus by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is my second argument to justify the Convention. We appeal to the highest court known to our country. In the famous New Hampshire case, which came before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1847, in which the right of a State to without an license of the traffic in ardent spirits, and at the same time retain on the statute book a prohibition to sell without license, was contested. Chief Justice Taney declared:

"Every State may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment and upon its own views of the health and well being of its citizens. I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United states to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper."

Judge Catron (another on the same bench) said:

"If the State has the power to restrain by license to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limits, and may go to the length of prohibiting altogether." Sec. 5, Howard 61.

Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, in the same court, gave the following decision. The following unmistakable language:

"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint, or prohibition, necessary to effect the purpose are within the scope of that authority. If a case of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."

Second. In regard to the right of the importer to sell within the State, Judge Daniel decided he had not the right. He said:

"No such right as the one supposed is purchased by the importer, and no injury in any accurate sense is inflicted on him by denying to him the power demanded. He has not purchased, and cannot purchase from the government, that which it would not insure to him, a state independently of the laws and policy of the State."—Howard, 6-6.

Again, he said: "They (imports) are like all other property of the citizen, and should be equally the subjects of taxation, and of the police regulations, whether owned by an importer or his vendor."—5 Howard, 614.

Third. Again, in regard to the destruction of "private property for the public good," Judge McLean said, in the same case:

"The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. It is the settled construction of every regulation of commerce that no person can introduce into a community anything obnoxious to or endangering the safety, health or morals of another with impunity because he is the owner of the property. Individuals must be careful not to injure the rights of others."

Judge Woodbury, of the same Court, repeated the same sentiments. Congress, especially by the act of 1841, carried out these principles, in relation to the sale of any person abroad sell, exchange or give away any spirituous liquors in the Indian country, he should pay a penalty of $100, and that it should be lawful for any Indian or white person to take or destroy any such liquor, or wine found in the Indian country, not as supplies for the army, and all distillers of the same should be disstayed." Laws of the United States for 1834, vol. 9, p. 135, sec. 20.

Thus these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United states and the act of Congress are in direct opposition to the assertion that prohibition would impose "the grossest and most disgusting tyranny." The principles on which our government is established are at variance with the spirit of the article in the COMMERCIAL.

Fourth. As to the false representation that there was in the convention "triumphant unison" "to regulate the drinking and eating of the inhabitants of the population, the brothers present, and the reporters of other papers know that nothing of the kind was adopted.

The published suspicion that "probably some of these prohibitionists lately assembled in convention have already been casting side glances at certain common articles of diet, which seem to them to call for abolition or regulation," is unworthy of much notice. It may stir up popular prejudice against a wise and lawful means of reformation, which can only be carried by profit dition of every thing that intoxicates, "for common purposes." "The Maine law" has been a success, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. As to the general reflection on the prohibitionists, we can refer to the high character and conduct of the advocates ascribed, and to the distinguished ability and reputation and philanthropy and patriotism of many not present; not adopting the same measures, to save the country from demoralization, the suffering from distress, and our youth from temptation. The most experienced and observant know that the moderate use of intoxicating drinks only bring forward successive generations of drunkards. The only way is to do as General Putnam did with the wolf—starve it out, and our land will increase in wealth, morality and everything that makes a great nation.

S. C. J.

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The edition for 1873 of the sterling medical annual known as Hostetter's Almanac is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1873 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 27, 1872.

Money is in good request to-day, but the demand is legitimate and rates are well sustained. Westward money is close, but from healthy causes, the principal reason being the demand from the pork packers, who are now doing the harvest part of their year's business, and having checked out the bulk of their own means in payment for hogs are borrowing as much as they can from the banks. The pork packing movement is, however, a very rapid one, and the demand from this quarter will soon be over, and the funds thus invested will return as rapidly as it went out. The business of the town is pretty much given up to holiday seekers for presents and trinkets, and the preparation on the part of merchants for their January settlements. The whole market is quiet, with a feeling of confidence and security for the future.

—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.'s monthly circular for December says:

It is satisfactory to observe in Congress an earnest desire to devise some measure by which the periodic stringency in the money market may be alleviated. In some quarters, however, there is a very unnecessary dread of suffering to free a supply of money; the fact being overlooked that currency is merely the instrumentality of exchanging commodities, and that the supply, if left free to natural regulation, could never exceed the amount required to the volume and activity of exchanges. It is much to be hoped that the desired elasticity in the currency will be sought in the removal of restrictions on the volume of bank circulation and the institution of effective arrangements for promoting the redemption of bank notes in seasons when the circulation is redundant. Each bank should be the best judge of the currency requirements of its customers; and, so long as the banks are required to deposit a dollar of bonds for every dollar of circulation they issue, and are liable to have their notes sent home for payment, their can be little danger of their making excessive issues. On the contrary, the more reasonable doubt is whether, under such conditions, their issues would be equal to the wants of business. All proposals for securing elasticity of the currency through special arrangements with the Treasury are unnecessary and unnatural; and after so much experience of the bad effects of panicky money market, independent upon the Treasury, these artificial expedients should be laid aside as untrustworthy. All that is needed to a sounder condition of the money market is that the banking system shall be emancipated from its present cumbersome requirements, which are absolutely needless where banking is conducted with ordinary intelligence and prudence.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117	117¾	117
10-40's	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	113¾	113	113
Gold	113¾	113	113
Currency 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Funded	119¾

—The bankers of this city commenced today to receive their quotations of stocks, gold and gayernments by the Stock Indicators, such as are in use in the New York offices. Each transaction creating a quotation on the New York Stock Board is immediately registered in every office in this city having the indicator, in plain printed letters and figures. The advantage to operators in facilitating transactions will be very great.

—The prospect of specie payments is being discussed by practical men in New York, one of whom proposes that the reserve now required of the national banks shall be required to be gradually changed to gold, until a sufficient amount of specie has been accumulated to make specie payments possible. Another argues, in addition to this, that as fast as gold is accumulated, all paper currencies of greenback nature be liberated, the latter should be withdrawn, and that we should thus for a time have a gold reserve for ultimate resumption, and reducing the volume of the paper currency. It is a topic which will bear a great deal of careful investigation.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113	113
Canton	82½			82½		
Western Union Tel		80¾		80¾		80¾
Quicksilver		36¼		36¼		
Pacific Mail	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Express		98		98		
Wells, Fargo Express		86½		87		
American Express		60		60		
United States Express		69½		69½		
New York Centralcon	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Michigan Central		89¾		89¾		
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Illinois Central	122	122	122	122	122	122
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		89¾		89		
Chicago and Northwest	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54	53¾
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash		45¾		45¾		
Do. Preferred		85¾		85¾		
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Alton	114¾		112			
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11¾					
Harlem	116					
New Jersey Central	101¾		102			

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	56	Phila. and Erie	26¾
Reading	98¾	Lehigh Valley	67
United Co.'s of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh	74
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	7½	Northern Central	47
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport'n	

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1872.—Receipts of cattle for the week were 16,000 head, against 15,000 last week; the market was heavy and lower, and there is a large supply on the market to-day, and prices are 1c per lb lower; extra steers sold at 9½c; good to prime, 8½@9c; poor to fair, 7½@8c; bulls, 4@6c per lb gross; dressed beef, 5½@6½c per lb; receipts of sheep, 15,000 head; the market is dull and heavy, and prices are ½c per lb lower; sales at 5½@6½c per lb gross; dressed mutton, 8@9c per lb; receipts of hogs, 6,000 head; the market is dull and prices are ½c per lb lower; sales at 6½@6¾c per lb gross; dressed hogs, 8½@8¾c per lb.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat No. 1, 100 bushels at $1.05@1.06. Corn quiet, No. 2 mixed 36½@37c; ear on track, 37½@38c. Oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market during the week has ruled very uniform, prices undergoing little or no change. Indeed, with the exception of a slight advance in western flours, and a reduction in sugar-cured hams and lard, we have not a single change to note. The market is dull in almost all departments, and will so remain until after the advent of the New Year, or as soon thereafter as navigation is resumed. The weather is still extremely cold, with sufficient snow for sleighing purposes. Below will be found the wholesale rates of the produce and general markets, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Sales prime cooking apples, free from frost, at $3 00@3 25 ₱ barrel; common $2 00@2 50. Receipts 42 bbls.

ASHES—Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; saleratus 5½@6c.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 55@60c per gallon.

ALES—X, $9 ₱ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ₱ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 ₱ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 ₱ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the figures at which actual sales are made: Sugar cured hams 14½c; sugar cured shoulders 12½c; plain shoulders 6c; breakfast bacon 13½c; mess pork $14 00; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 10c; dried beef 18c; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tier 6s, 8½c; lard, in bbls 9@9½c; hard, in kegs and buckets, 10½c; 3 feet, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $5 00. Receipts bacon—pieces, 1,250; tierces, 1-3.

BUTTER—Receipts 61 packages. There seems little prospect for cheap butter for some time to come. The weather is cold, the roads bad, and no pasture for cows; hence receipts are light and prices well up in the figures. We continue to quote prime roll at 28@30c, though some lots have been sold at lower figures; medium 18@18c; common 9@10c.

BEANS—Prime hand picked $2 20@2 30 ₱ bushel; common grades $2 00.

BROOMS—Sales in a jobbing way at $3@3 50 ₱ h.

BANNER BARING POWDER—Sales 1 lb cans at $6 00 ₱ case; ½ lb cans $3 25 ₱ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a small way at 4½@6c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Sales limited at 8c for hams; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Keene's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Stearine at 14½@15c ₱ lb; mould 12c; star 21½@22c.

CHEESE—Receipts light. We quote as follows: Prime New York (sealed at 16@c; 16c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 13½@15c.

CIDER—Sales to quality, at $6 50@7 50 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Choice berries find a ready market at $10@10 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $9@13 ₱ bbl.

CANNON OIL—Sales round lot standard brands at 22½c; single 5 gallon jobbing lots 25c ₱ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—A fair trade demand is reported at $4 ₱ gross.

DRESSED HOGS—The ruling of the market is 8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 34@35c ₱ dozen; limed 26@28c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c ₱ lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White fish at $5 50 ₱ half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, medium, $12; Mackerel, trout and herring, in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in bbls; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50@9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,250 bbls. There is a stronger feeling in the market to-day, and the market is ruling low, owing to the snow blockade. Owing to the great demand, dealers are not troubled with carrying heavy stocks, and when an obstruction on the roads cuts off the receipts, stocks run low. Prices firm at the following quotations: Family white wheat flours run at $5 25@5 50; best winter $5; Minnesota held at $5 00@5 25; old reliable brands Wisconsin $7 50. Rye flour $5 25. Buckwheat flour 4½@5 ₱ lb in bbls.

GROCERIES—Dealers report the market dull and prices unchanged in every respect. They look for the "good time coming" early in the coming year. We quote as follows:

SUGAR—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 9½c; Demarara 11¼@11½c; Muscovado 11½c; Cuba, if in E. China C, 11¾c; extra C 12¼c; B 12½c; A 12¾c; confectionary A 12¾c; crushed 13½c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14½c. New Orleans, prime to choice, 10½@11½c.

COFFEE—Sales Rio coffee 24½c; prime 23@23½c; good 21½@21½c; fair 20½@20½c; roasted, 10@c, 24½c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

SYRUP—Orleans—prime 70c; choice 75c; Union 75c; II & Extra 55c; do fancy 65c; Revere 60c; sugar-house syrups, 40@45c; Sugar-house 40c.

RICE—Carolina 8½@8½c; Rangoon 7¾@7½c.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain, in sacks and bulk exclusive of elevator, since our last, were as follows:

Barley, sacks	135	Rye, sacks	340
Corn, sacks	740	Oats, sacks	2,400

The receipts at the Grain Elevator on Tuesday, December 26, computed by bushels were as follows:

Rye, bushels	1,114	Barley, bushels	1,720
Corn, bushels	404	Oats, bushels	3,504
Wheat, bushels	1,014		

Receipts continue light, dealers not handling enough to base quotations upon; hence we omit figures:

HAY—Baled, on track, as to quality and condition, $20@22 per ton.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Small fair at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Prices firm at 36@40c for 1872's and 10@12c for 1870s ₱ lb.

LARD—Cleveland white there is a fair demand at 8½ ₱ lb; eastern $1 25.

LIME—Of Cleveland white there is a fair demand at $2 ₱ bbl; eastern $1 25.

OIL—Sales No 1 refined 19@19½c ₱ gallon; No 2 60c. MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 35@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 30@1 40.

MINCE MEAT—We note sales of choice brands at 10c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Silver skins $2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl; yellow $2 60@2 75; reds $2 00@2 25.

POTATOES—Peachblows 85@90c ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed, fresh, 12@13c; dressed turkeys 15@18c; ducks 13@14c.

PEARS—Held at 23@33½c ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 30@1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@92c ₱ gall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 28 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was so unsettled that dealers are not disposed to be very communicative about prices, as they prefer to wait and see how the new arrangement will operate. We quote nominally as follows: Par-affine $3 @3 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was unsettled and prices uncertain. Philadelphia held at 27½c; buyers are not in a hurry to pay such price.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with sales of city make at $2 15; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

PETROLEUM, December 27.—The *Herald* says: The week has been a record-breaker in the oil trade, both on low and high prices were weak and declining upon. For future delivery the inquiry was limited.

	Cars.		Cars.
Oil Creek, Upper Creek, spot	30		
Do this Upper Creek, spot	2	90	
Do this Lower Creek, spot	2	90	
Bubble Duff's, spot	3	00	
Bubble Duff's, seller January	3	00	
Bubble Oil, spot	3	00	
Bubble Oil, seller January	3	00	
Oil City, spot	2	90	
Oil City, seller January	2	90	

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 27.—Market dull at $2 50.

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—Market dull and nothing doing; not oil to quote.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, December 27.—Crude oil is refined dec. OIL CITY, December 27.—Market very dull at $2 50. TITUSVILLE, December 27.—Market dull at $2 50.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN STATION, December 26, 1872.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Atlantic Oil Works	Eclipse Oil Works	82
S. W. Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	316
S. W. Stevenson	Eclipse Oil Works	316
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	47
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	99

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Bbls.
Eclipse Oil Works	1,000
Commercial Oil Works	100
Vesta Oil Works	400

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN STATION, December 26, 1872.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, King & Co, Phila	150
Bruns & Wagner	Carson & Coffin, Phila	150
Standard Oil Works	Warden, Frew & Co, Phila	468
Central Refining Co.	Logan, Brot & Co, Phila	100
Total		1,368

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 27, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Hor's. No.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, Dec. 25		840		500		200		
Thursday, Dec. 26								
Total		1,120		2,100		800		
Till Friday noon nothing reported.								

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Hor's. No.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, Dec. 25		60		2,000		300		15
Thursday, Dec. 26								
Total		60		6,600		300		15

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen by the above report, have been light both of through and way stock. There is very little doing in the yards to-day. But few buyers are here, and those that are are purchasing on speculation or waiting on the trains for West. It is a good time sufficiently long to enable them to get stock East, before any having arrived. Holders, one and all, are the light, and are asking full rates, but few offer for sale this week, and at this writing, with but few cattle on sale, it looks as if they would succeed in getting the prices asked.

There are left to drive the prices asked, and trade ruled slow.

Hollow will be found the figures at which stock is changing hands.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00@7 50; extra 1,400 lbs do $6 50@6 75; extra 1,300 lbs do $6 00@6 25; choice 1,200 lbs do $5 50@5 75; fair 1,100 lbs do $5 00@5 25; fair 1,000 lbs do $4 50@4 75; common $4 00@4 50; bulls $2 50@3 50; cows $2 50@3 00; stockers $3 75@4 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day has been light. The market is quiet and steady at the light run, and prices are fully 10c better than at the first of this week. At this time, the trainmaster all reported by hind time, and buyers are now ready to purchase the loads as they arrive to sell; and consequently no gain at the following rates.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 10; prime Philadelphia $4 00; prime Yorkers $3 80@4 00; common $3 70@3 80.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light. The market ruled active all week at prices from 50c to $1 better than last week. Nothing on sale to-day, and the yards are consequently deserted. Following are the nominal

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 50; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00@6 25; extra 90 lbs, low wool, $5 75; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; common $3 50 to $4 50.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement to-date:

Net receipts at all ports for the week	104,422
Same time last year	120,666
Net receipts for year	4,878,338
Same time last year	4,830,755
Exports for the week	83,705
Same time last year	82,641
Total for the year	2,482,881
Same time last year	2,566,000
Stock at all United States ports	366,231
Stock at Liverpool	1,000,000
At interior towns	96,000
Last year	96,955

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Business is exceedingly quiet to-day in all departments. The severe snow storm has completely blockaded up the city thoroughfares and railroads that transportation facilities are much interrupted. The market for both cotton and woolen goods is one nominal, but prices steady and unchanged. Imported goods are entirely neglected, and the jobbing trade inactive. An amazing fire broke out in Franklin street last night, and destroyed a large quantity of lawn linens, laces, &c., but a very valuable stock of silks adjoining the store was little damaged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, with a good demand; choice $1 05@1 06; nothing doing in other grades. Corn firm; offerings range $3 @3 05 for light to extra heavy. Provisions in fair order demand, but the latter for meats. Bacon—shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8½c. Lard quiet at 7½@8c. Bacon—Small supply here; some days for clear rib sides 8. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 89c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Spring $1 07; No 2 do $1 02; No 3 do $1 00; rejected $1 00; No 2 Red $1 02. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 36c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 72c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 27, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market buoyant but unsettled; closing firm. No 2 Spring Chicago nominal; No 2 do $1 03; No 1 do $1 08@1 09¾, seller January; No 3 do $1 05@1 06 rejected quiet at 90c offered. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36½@36¾c, spot or seller December; 37@37½c seller January; rejected 32½@33c; No 2 dull and 2 prices a shade lower; No 2, 24½c; rejected 21@22c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 70c. Barley—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 62c. Barley—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 62@63c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork—Market dull and unchanged in every respect; sales at $13 00@13 12½ cash; $13 00@13 25 seller January; $13 50@13 75 seller February. Lard—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales at 7½@7¾c cash; 7¾@7¾c seller January; 7¾@7¾c seller February. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; short rib middles 6¼c; sales at 6¼c; short rib middles 6¾c average at 6¾c. Dressed hogs—Demand fair and prices advanced to $4 80@4 85. Whisky—Demand fair and prices advanced; offerings light, sales at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cotton more active and steady; middling uplands 20½c; sales of futures 19,800 bales. Dull—Sales 1,400 bales at 20½@20¾c for January; 20¾@20¾c March 20¾@21c April. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls; State and Western steady; 5 @10c better; Ohio and Southern steady; sales 2,000 bbls at $6 90@7 50 for superfine Western and State; $7 25@8 25 for good to choice do; $8 30@9 25 for common to fair extra Western; $8 90@9 50 for common to fair extra State; $8 90@9 50 for choice do; $9 50@10 50 for white wheat extra Western; $9 50@10 50 for choice do; $10 50@11 50 for fancy do; $11 50@12 50 for extra Genesee. Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; 1@2c better; No 1 Spring $1 08½; No 2 do $1 04½; No 3 do $1 01; No 2 Chicago $1 03½; No 1 do $1 08½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 04½; No 1 do $1 08½; No 1 Amber $1 11; No 2 do $1 07; No 1 White $1 12½; No 2 do $1 08½; No 1 Red $1 08½; No 2 do $1 04½; Ungraded Red $1 04@1 08½; Amber $1 11@1 12½; White $1 12½@1 15; No 2 Red, seller January, $1 08½@1 09; seller February $1 09½@1 10; seller March $1 11@1 11½; seller April $1 12½@1 13; seller May $1 14@1 14½; seller June $1 15½@1 16; seller July $1 16½@1 17; seller August $1 17½@1 18; seller September $1 18½@1 19; seller October $1 19½@1 20; seller November $1 20½@1 21; seller December $1 21½@1 22. Rye—Receipts 1,000 bush; sales 2,000 bush; 1c better; Western $1 02@1 03; State $1 02@1 03. Barley—Receipts 1,000 bush; sales 2,000 bush; 1c better; Canada West $1 30@1 35; State $1 30@1 35. Corn—Receipts 15,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; 1@2c better; No 1 $1 08½; No 2 $1 04½; Yellow $1 08½; White $1 08½; Mixed Western 1 08½; Steamer Mixed 1 04½; No 2 Mixed, seller January, 1 04½@1 05; seller February 1 05½@1 06; seller March 1 06½@1 07; seller April 1 07½@1 08; seller May 1 08½@1 09; seller June 1 09½@1 10; seller July 1 10½@1 11; seller August 1 11½@1 12; seller September 1 12½@1 13; seller October 1 13½@1 14; seller November 1 14½@1 15; seller December 1 15½@1 16. Oats—Receipts 15,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; 1c better; Mixed Western 43@44c; White 45@47c; No 2 Chicago 43½c; No 2 Milwaukee 43½c; State 43@47c. Beef—Quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Quiet and unchanged. Pork—Quiet and unchanged; new mess $13 00@13 12½ cash; $13 00@13 25 seller January; $13 50@13 75 seller February. Lard—Quiet and unchanged; steam $7 75@7 80; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Whisky—Steady at 89½@90c. Freights to Liverpool—Steady; cotton ½d; wheat 6½d; corn 5½d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 27.—Cattle—The demand is weak and market blocked. Receipts 1,000 head; stock of cattle here; there was one extra here in the yards to-day; prices ruled low; Philadelphia drivers sold at 5@5¾c; many head of cattle left unsold; trade light. Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; market dull at 5@6c.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

MAHONEY & I. I. are iron; Slack & S. 2 do lumber; Mar & Bro. 2 do lumber; Hamilton & Co. 1 do lumber; Bowman & Co. 1 do lumber; Mahoney & I. 1 do lumber; Mar & Bro. 1 do lumber; Hamilton

THE VERY LATEST.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Terrible Occurrence at Belfort Iron Works, at Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, December 27, 1872.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Belfort furnace. Three men, Ellis Moore, James Venters and Andrew Diles, entered three boilers, which had been disconnected from the rest of the battery, for the purpose of cleaning them. They had first opened the mud valve belonging to them and allowed the water to escape; then entered the boilers without closing it, as they should have done. The engineer, who had been employed but a short time, and did not know of the connection between this valve and the one attached to the battery, came and turned on steam from the latter. He instantly filled the empty boilers through the connection pipe, and the steam remained turned on a short time before the men managed to crawl out and were discovered. Venters and Diles are very badly scalded, the skin peeling from their parboiled flesh in large flakes and their finger nails coming off. Their cries of agony were said to be heartrending. They were removed as soon as possible to their homes. Moore heard the steam coming, and had the presence of mind to retreat to the farther end of the boiler, and is unhurt. Venters and Dilas both died, within a few minutes of each other, about four o'clock this afternoon.

KILLED IN A SALOON.

The Fatal Blow Alleged to Have Been Inflicted in Self Defense.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 27, 1872.

Swinehost's saloon was the scene of a murder yesterday afternoon, in which a man named Wagoner was struck on the side of the head with a club in the hands of the proprietor, Wagoner died several parties in the saloon, and it is claimed attacked Swinehost with a knife, who, in self defense, struck him with the club. He died in a few minutes after being struck.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Cars on the Nashville Road Thrown Over an Embankment.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—This morning an accident occurred to the northward bound train on the Nashville road, caused by a broken rail. The baggage and passenger car were thrown down an embankment and the baggage car burned. Little reliable information has been received in regard to the disaster. It is reported that four or five passengers were killed. A dispatch from a surgeon on the train requests the amputations of the leg of Peter Fox, one of the passengers crushed in the accident. The disaster occurred between Glasgow junction and Cave City, about eighty miles from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 27.—The accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was not so fatal as at first reported. The passenger train which left here about midnight last night, struck a broken rail near Glasgow junction, seventy-five miles from this city, about four o'clock this morning. The engine passed over safely, but the rest of the train, consisting of the baggage, two passenger cars and a sleeper, after running a short distance on the ties, plunged down an embankment fifteen feet, all the cars turning over and being considerably injured. The baggage, mail and express matter took fire almost immediately, but the fire was prevented from spreading by the exertions of the train hands and passengers. The express messenger named King was rescued by being pulled from under the burning baggage. All the passengers got out of the cars without injury, with the exception of one leg of Peter Fox, one of the passengers crushed in the accident. The disaster occurred between Glasgow junction and Cave City, about eighty miles from Louisville.

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The Storm and Avalanche in Utah.

SALT LAKE, December 27.—But little additional from the Cottonwood avalanche. It is asserted that two men are missing. The slide came from the very mountain top, a distance of a mile, with frightful speed and force. The storm which prevailed at the time prevented the warning of its approach and it was upon the lines of the teams passing at the point where it crossed the road. The men, mules, wagons and sacks of ore were carried a mile below. The body of snow where the forces of shovellers are at work is very large and the search will be slow. One dead body was recovered to-day. The storm continues, with rain here and snow in the mountains. The Union Pacific train is nine hours late.

The Modoc War—Scarcity of Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—A telegram from Yreka says that the Modocs are being reinforced by straggling Indians, and that some of the Pitt river tribes have joined them. The Oregon volunteers will be soon mustered out, and there are only two hundred and eighty available for the field, until those required for escort and guard duty, which leaves only seventy-five fighting men and only fourteen soldiers at Fort Klamath reserve. Some of the 2,500 Indians and the mortars and bombshells to be employed in storming the Indians in the Lava Bed stronghold. P. A. Davies was appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Yreka to go to Sacramento and ask Governor Booth to call out a force of volunteers, as the seat of war is partly in this State and partly in Oregon.

Something New About Starch.

Professor Thomas Taylor, microscopist of the Agricultural Department, has made a discovery that will be of great value to the manufacturers of starch.

The fact that the starch granules are not affected by the potato rot having been announced by Dr. Hosen, of the London Kew Gardens, manufacturers attempted to extract them from diseased potatoes, but found that by far the greater portion was washed away, and that the small quantity secured did not pay for the expense of the manipulation of the potatoes.

It has been supposed that the granules were inclosed in two cells, an outer granulous cell, composed of woody fiber, lined by a second nitrogenous cell of the matter known as cerebrine. This supposition is correct, so far as it goes, but it is only half, or rather two-thirds of the truth.

Professor Taylor's microscopic examination of the diseased pulp of the rotting potato has shown that within the last named cell there is another cell of fine cell, composed of the same material as that of the first or outer cell, a fact hitherto entirely unnoticed, because examination had been chiefly confined to healthy specimens, in which the inner cell is not noticeable through the two outer coverings.

In the potato rot the nitrogenous cell is destroyed by infusorial or fungoid parasites, and the lining cellulose becoming soft, the granules escape the effect of the manipulation which breaks in pieces the more brittle cells of the healthy potato and allows the granules to escape. In starch which is sound, these cells are composed being lighter than water, the agent used to separate the starch from the pulp floats upon the surface with the inclosed granules, which are therefore washed away and lost as stated above.

To obviate this difficulty, it is necessary only to subject the pulp to a more violent force than that as has been shown by the experiments of Professor Taylor. The starch will then sink, leaving the fragments of its former enclosing cells floating upon the water. This is the case with healthy stock, and may be collected in the ordinary method.

A knowledge of these facts will be of value to manufacturers of starch, since by improving their machinery so as to bring a greater pressure to bear upon the potato pulp the production of starch will be increased, the price of materials lowered, and the amount of waste diminished.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 5 P. M., DECEMBER 27, 1872.

	Above Low Water.		Changes. Rise.		Fall.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
St. Paul	4	3	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	13	4	0	0	0	0
St. Louis*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	17	11	1	3	0	0
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis	2	0	1	3	0	0
Vicksburg	0	2	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nashville	11	10	0	0	3	0
New Orleans	14	10	0	0	3	0

*Frozen over.
†Gorged.
New Orleans below high water.
Shreveport below low high water.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—River nine-teen feet and rising. The Mt. Pleasant broke and passed here. The Mountain Belle followed it down, arriving here to-day from Parkersburg.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 26.—River rising slowly with four feet in the canal and two feet in the Indianchute. Clear and cold, but moderating slightly. Mercury ranges from 0 to 20 degrees. Every caution is being taken to protect steamboats and coal boats from danger in case the event of the ice above suddenly breaking loose. It is reported that the gorge at Westport has broken up.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 27.—Clear and cold. Mercury 8 to 20 degrees. River rising slowly. Not much progress in the ice.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—River falling, with six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather bleak and cold.

Cairo

CAIRO, ILL., December 27.—Arrived and departed only the Paducah and Columbus packets. River has risen six inches. Clear. Thermometer 18 degrees.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 27.—The weather moderated a little to-day, but neither the ground nor river thawed any. The ice is four inches thick on the river and a light ice-boat was run to-day. The ice in the ferry boat cut a road through the ice in order to run. Ice dealers are engaged in getting out and housing up all day. Weather cloudy, with indications of snow. The city is entirely out of coal, as the trains on the Memphis road for three days on account of the difficulty of crossing the river at Memphis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 27.—Down—Alaska, John E. Maude and Mary E. Forsythe. No boats up. Cloudy and cold. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Arrived—Mohawk and barges, St. Louis; Mayflower, Memphis. No departures. Clear. Thermometer ranged from 32 to 36.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Cotton active and firm; sales 8,000 bales; good ordinary 16c; low middling 18½; middling upland 19½c; middling Orleans 19½c; receipts 7,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; 167,190 bales; week's sales 25,000 bales; receipts, net, 31,319 bales; gross, 36,370 bales; exports coastwise 6,757 bales; continent 16,719 bales; Great Britain 18,447 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 27.—Cotton firm; not receipts 1,469 bales; exports—coastwise 900 bales; sales 2,500 bales; stock 27,427 bales; week's receipts 8,933 bales; exports of Great Britain 4,280 bales; coastwise 2,653 bales; sales 6,000 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 27.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,231 bales; exports—coastwise 20,258 bales; sales 2,200 bales; stock 68,778 bales; week's net receipts 18,378 bales; exports. Great Britain 7,752 bales; continent 2,707 bales; coastwise 6,218 bales; sales 3,800 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 27.—Cotton firm; net receipts 7 168 bales; exports—continent 2,775 bales; coastwise 2,445 bales; sales 2,500 bales; stock 31,611 bales; week's net receipts 24,776 bales; exports—Great Britain 7,222; continent 2,775 bales; coastwise 5,000 bales; sales 9,749 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 27.—Cotton—Net receipts 1,042 bales; exports—coastwise 788 bales; sales 2,000 bales; stock 56,446 bales; week's net receipts 7,021 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,310 bales; continent 1,300 bales; coastwise 1,311 bales; sales 2,700 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Cattle—Receipts 1,093 head; good steers in fair demand and firm; others slow and fair to good at $4 75@5 90; choice to extra, $6 00@6 37; fair good to choice stockers $3 50@4 25; common stockers $2 50@3 00 head. Hogs—Receipts 12,264 head; market unsettled and poor assortation of large receipts; prices generally steady; sales to packers at $3 50@3 75; shippers $3 75@4 00; light and with a good many mixed; shipments yesterday 4,159 head.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, December 27.—Owing to the great snow storm there has virtually been no cattle market held at this end of the line for three days, and but a trifle of stock on sale on last week's prices. Receipts of sheep also small from the same cause, and an advance of ½c asked; some sales were made at 5½@6c for fine wool, and 6@7c for coarse wool.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Flour firmer; treble $7 00@family $8 00@$8 50. Corn scarce and firmer; white and yellow mixed, 61c. Oats higher at 50@52c. Hay scarce at $40. Bacon firmer at 10½@11c. Lard firmer; common 6½@6¾c; prime 8½@8¾c; choice 9c. Whisky firmer at 90c. Sugar firmer; fair to good 7½@8c; prime 8½@8¾c; choice 9c. Molasses firmer; fair to good 50@55c; prime 60@65c; choice 70c. Rice firmer; ordinary 6½@6¾c; fair to good 7½@7¾c; prime 8½@8¾c; choice 9c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes 18@19c; Rio common to prime 19½@20½c; Rio choice 21@21½c; Java 25@26c; Mocha 26@27c; Laguayra 19½@20½c; Maracaibo 19½@20½c; Costa Rica 19½@20½c; Jamaica 19½@20½c; Porto Rico 19½@20½c; St. Domingo 19½@20½c; Cuba 19½@20½c; Mexican 19½@20½c; Central American 19½@20½c; Brazil 19½@20½c; Java 25@26c; Mocha 26@27c; Laguayra 19½@20½c; Maracaibo 19½@20½c; Costa Rica 19½@20½c; Jamaica 19½@20½c; Porto Rico 19½@20½c; St. Domingo 19½@20½c; Cuba 19½@20½c; Mexican 19½@20½c; Central American 19½@20½c; Brazil 19½@20½c.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Line.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The sale of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, running from New Albany, Indiana, to Michigan City, and under a decree of the United States Court, took place to-day at noon. George L. Schuyler, of New York, purchased it for the first mortgage bondholders.

Movements and Doings in Pennsylvania.

The Reading *Times* says: The South Mountain Railroad, from Harrisburg to Hamburg, via Johnstown. Rehrersburg and Stranstown, is being rapidly constructed. Over a thousand men are employed upon it, and a number of miles have been already graded. The corps of surveyors yesterday completed locating the track. They will now proceed to survey the route eastward from Hamburg to the Delaware. The Hamburg and Slatington Railroad has been chartered, and at the latter point connection to the Delaware will be made with another road, for which a charter has also been obtained. The construction of these several lines of railroad will open an entirely new route from the Delaware to the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg. It will be nearer than any other route, of easy grade, and will pass through a valuable section of country.

—The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, which is now in process of construction, beginning at Greenville, Mercer county, and running to the Allegheny river, will pass into the hands of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company on the 1st prox. This road will, when completed, open up some of the finest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania, and afford a ready market for the products of a rich agricultural region.

It is expected that the grading of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad will be completed as far as Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, early in the spring.

The Reading Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable in cash on the 24th of January next. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1873. The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of presidents, six managers and secretary and treasurer, will be held on the 13th of January next, at noon, at the office of the company.

Earnings of Railroads in Ohio.

The annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads shows that the earnings of the railways in that State, for freight and passenger traffic within its limits, during the year past, were $24,327,709. The expenses, which include improvements of road beds, increase of rolling stock, depot buildings, new iron, etc., are set down at $23,502,739, leaving a net profit of $76,876,969, being over eight per cent. of the cost of construction, as reported by the companies themselves, which, for the 3,731 miles of road in the State is returned at $282,900,000. This statement, however, does not fully present what has been actually paid by freighters, for the profits made on freight transportation, at the rate of four cents per ton per mile, fast freight line receipts, the profits on which go chiefly to the directors and heavy stockholders in the railroad companies.

New Jersey Railroad Projects.

Many new railroad projects will come up for discussion at the approaching session of the New Jersey Legislature. The Pennsylvania Central will, it is said, ask the passage of an act removing all questions as to the legality of the lease of the United Companies. Much depends, however, on the decision arrived at in the suit now pending in the State courts. Should it be in favor of the lessees, the Pennsylvania Central will be assured by the decision for the further co-operation of the following railroads, which are controlled by it: Camden and Atlantic Railroad, Cape May and Millville Railroad, Central and Western New York. Applications of this nature will of course be opposed by several of the stockholders of the unified companies as a part of the National Air Line Company. At the last session a bill was pushed through the lower house, authorizing the consolidation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal with the Delaware to the Hudson. Its originators then attempted to secure their end by purchasing a number of local charters and obtaining from them their provisions, aligned to have been fraudulently obtained, embodied in the language of the bill. Many of these charters together, they claimed to have all the authority necessary to build a road from Jersey City to a point on the Delaware seventy-five miles from Trenton, and thence direct to Philadelphia. Legal proceedings were instituted, which, however, were interrupted this week, and the matter was then carried to the courts of equity, and the whole question of the legality of the Stanhope charter, and the right of the incorporators to build a competing road has been referred to them. The case will be transferred to the halls of legislation.

Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railway.

A company has been organized to build a railroad from Denver to Georgetown, Colorado, a distance of sixty-four miles, which is to be known as the Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railway Company. The engineer is estimated that the road can be built and equipped for the gross sum of $850,000, but to insure against contingencies it is proposed to secure a subscription of $1,000,000 to be called in by draft as required in the prosecution of the work, the first instalment not to exceed ten per cent. of this amount. Several Denver and other parties are to take $400,000, citizens of St. Louis $400,000, and the remaining $200,000 in the East. The company have already subscribed for $200,000, and the full amount required will be secured at an early day. It is expected that the road will reach the Rocky Mountains, passing through localities rich in gold, silver, coal, timber, iron, etc. The line is at a very good one for a mountain road, the maximum grade being 116 feet, and going east 90 feet, with a curvature of sixteen degrees. The road is a narrow gauge, is not particularly objectionable in a thirty-six inch gauge. It is expected to have cars on the road by the 15th of October next, and an immediate commencement will be made of the work thereon.

Weldon and Washington.

Efforts are being made for the passage of an act by the Legislature of Virginia incorporating the Weldon and Washington Railroad. In a memorial recently presented to the body named, it is stated that "the Atlantic and North Carolina, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company prevents the commerce of the Carolinas from seeking markets in the Virginia cities, and that it exists even passing over her territory; compels it to go direct from Weldon outside of and around her border, and obliges the Richmond Railroad Company to take one step to recover and secure the power to perform its public duties, also its own interests and the interests of the communities for whose benefit the road was built. * * * Invested with the right to build a railroad between Weldon and Washington, the enterprise would be able to compete with existing interests, and secure the contract with their owners upon an equal footing. The result would inure to the benefit of Washington as well as to the citizens of Virginia.

A STRANGE CASE.

Inhumanity of Parent and Relatives Drives a Philadelphia Girl to Insanity and Death.

Asserting its command of the "names in the case," to be published if necessary, the Philadelphia *Day* gives the substance of a story of grief in the hands of her private physician by a young lady dying in a mad-house of that city recently, wherein a most extraordinary story of persecution unto death is told. It's appearance from the manuscript, says the journal named, "and from others made versed in the ill-fated girl, that she lived with her father and sister and the husband of the latter, who is connected with the Philadelphia press, and that she was a very sensitive disposition, they did everything in their power to render her unhappy. Scarcely ever did she receive a letter from home but it was the approaches and indignities were heaped upon her, as she believed, to break her heart. It is said that upon one occasion she did repair to the house of a friend, but the family became ashamed and offered her a home only for a short time, and then upon to accept, and returned. In a short time, however, the old treatment under the manifold and her sensitive nature broke down under it, until she was declared by the family physician to be deranged. She was harmless, her hallucination tending her to constant tears, and at times a childish dread of her relatives. She would cry out that they were going to go forth in the yard or streets in her night-clothes, sometimes she would arouse all the family in a stern manner, and compel them to sit in a circle with their arms folded for hours at a time. At last the family became unable to manage her, and the paroxysms came on. The physician made every effort to determine whether the insanity was real or simulated; but at last there was a shrewd sanity and she was removed to an insane asylum. A few days before Christmas, it is said, she was carried through the lower house, authorizing the consolidation of railroads whereby the line of the Delaware to the Hudson. Its originators then attempted to secure their end by purchasing a number of local charters and obtaining from them their provisions, aligned to have been fraudulently obtained, embodied in the language of the bill. Many of these charters together, they claimed to have all the authority necessary to build a road from Jersey City to a point on the Delaware seventy-five miles from Trenton, and thence direct to Philadelphia. Legal proceedings were instituted, which, however, were interrupted this week, and the matter was then carried to the courts of equity, and the whole question of the legality of the Stanhope charter, and the right of the incorporators to build a competing road has been referred to them. The case will be transferred to the halls of legislation.

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THE DEAD ALIVE.

A Terrible Warning—A Citizen of Chicago Comes to Life in His Coffin.

A few days ago, says the Chicago *Times*, Mr. Muhlbach was taken suddenly ill, at his residence. His disease was of a very acute nature, and in spite of all the efforts of his physicians he died after a brief illness, and his mortal friends made ready for the funeral. An undertaker was summoned, and the body properly laid out, and on yesterday the funeral services took place, from his late residence. After the customary services had been performed and the sorrowing relatives had taken a last look of the deceased, the coffin lid was screwed down, and the funeral cortege moved slowly toward the last resting place of the departed friend. Here the body was finally lowered sadly into the grave which had been prepared for it. The sexton stood by waiting and the last solemn service repeated, when just as the sexton seized his spade and was about to drop the first shovelful of earth on the coffin with a sound something like a stifled groan, followed by a scratching noise, as if the occupant was trying to release himself from the confines of his narrow house, was heard proceeding from the still open grave.

For an instant every heart stood still, and the blood of every listener seemed to turn to ice. The women screamed and hastened toward the carriage, while the men were too alive to following them. In an instant the sexton was the only man left at the grave, and he, too, trembled at hearing what he had never heard before. Finally he recovered presence of mind enough to descend into the grave and there, upon the rough box in which the coffin was encased. Then the noise was repeated, and he knew that the occupant of that coffin who a few moments more would have been consigned to a horrible death, and whom his friends had mistaken for a corpse, was in fact alive and struggling to be set free. A screw-driver was soon procured from the undertaker's wagon, and the coffin lid removed, when the occupant, instead of being cold and dead as he had appeared when last seen, was found to be once more alive.

His friends, who had by this time recovered courage enough to return to the grave, were of course much overjoyed at this strange and unexpected turn of affairs, and hastened to rescue the gentleman from his perilous position. He was soon removed him to one of the carriages in waiting, where he was rolled up in a plentiful supply of blankets and lap-robes, and the friends who had lately followed him sorrowingly to the grave now returned rejoicing with their restored friend.

Mr. Muhlbach is now in the best of health, and from others made versed in the ill-fated girl, that she lived with her father and sister and the husband of the latter, who is connected with the Philadelphia press, and that she was a very sensitive disposition, they did everything in their power to render her unhappy. Scarcely ever did she receive a letter from home but it was the approaches and indignities were heaped upon her, as she believed, to break her heart. It is said that upon one occasion she did repair to the house of a friend, but the family became ashamed and offered her a home only for a short time, and then upon to accept, and returned. In a short time, however, the old treatment under the manifold and her sensitive nature broke down under it, until she was declared by the family physician to be deranged. She was harmless, her hallucination tending her to constant tears, and at times a childish dread of her relatives. She would cry out that they were going to go forth in the yard or streets in her night-clothes, sometimes she would arouse all the family in a stern manner, and compel them to sit in a circle with their arms folded for hours at a time. At last the family became unable to manage her, and the paroxysms came on. The physician made every effort to determine whether the insanity was real or simulated; but at last there was no doubt of its reality and she was removed to an insane asylum. A few days before Christmas, it is said, she was carried through the lower house, authorizing the consolidation of railroads whereby the line of the Delaware to the Hudson. Its originators then attempted to secure their end by purchasing a number of local charters and obtaining from them their provisions, aligned to have been fraudulently obtained, embodied in the language of the bill. Many of these charters together, they claimed to have all the authority necessary to build a road from Jersey City to a point on the Delaware seventy-five miles from Trenton, and thence direct to Philadelphia. Legal proceedings were instituted, which, however, were interrupted this week, and the matter was then carried to the courts of equity, and the whole question of the legality of the Stanhope charter, and the right of the incorporators to build a competing road has been referred to them. The case will be transferred to the halls of legislation.

MISS PRIM'S SURPRISE.

A Christmas Story for the Children.

"I don't believe there's a person in the village who hasn't a Christmas present," exclaimed little Nellie Dutton, dancing around her own treasures, which were spread out on the floor, "unless it's old Miss Prim. I don't believe anybody would give her a present."

Nellie's sister Maud, I'm sorry to say, sat by the window, sulking. Not because she had been neglected, but because she had not received the little gold watch and chain that she had set her heart on. Somehow Nellie's careless words brought to her mind, as in a flash, the forlorn and lonely home of the poor little sewing-woman. She could see the tiny brown cottage of two rooms, with its pattern-less garden, its faded chintz curtains, its pale, sad-eyed tenant, sitting by her low window, sewing. No Christmas tree, even no Christmas dinner, she feared, for she knew Miss Prim had to sew early and late to earn her living.

"I don't see how I can help it," Maud said to herself, for she couldn't avoid feeling that somebody ought to do something. "I've spent every cent I had."

For a while she sat thinking silently. Then, almost to her own surprise, she exclaimed:

"Nell, suppose we give her something?"

"Who?" said Nelly. "Oh! Miss Prim? What can we give her? She wouldn't care for my things, and you can't give away presents, you know."

"No. I don't mean that; let's make her something—not to wear, or to eat, but to enjoy. Let me see——"

"Oh! you make her a fernery!"

"I can't do that on such short notice; but I know what I can make, and I believe I'll do it now."

Among the trash in the rag-bag she had noticed an old dripping-pan. Now she went and got it, asked her mother if she could have it—telling her something of her plan—and at once proceeded to work.

"Why, can you do with that old black thing?" asked Nell, in disgust. "I'm sure Miss Prim won't thank you for that."

"Won't she, Miss Nell! You come up into the attic with me and see if she won't."

Now Maud was a good deal of a dressmaker, and her pretty room with these things, but gave her free access to the attic. Sundry trunks and shelves therefore held all these beauties, and to them Maud and Nellie went.

"First," said Maud, "I must cover the bottom of the pan, so it won't spoil Miss Prim's neat bonnet."

After some hunting, she found an old moth-eaten cloth cloak, which she said was just the thing. Cutting a piece a few inches longer than the pan, she covered the bottom of that much used article, brought it up on the sides, and fastened it securely to the wire around the edge, by means of holes which she punched with a sharp nail and a hammer.

"The next thing is to cover the sides of the pan, so it will be ornamental."

"The sides are covered," said Nell, who was impatient to see by what mysterious magic Maud could turn an old dripping-pan into a work of art.

"Yes, I know they are—with old cloth, but I don't think that's very pretty, do you?"

"Well, no—not very, but it's as pretty as the inside."

"Oh! you wait till I get at the inside, Miss Nell," said Maud, now in high spirits. "Next I must make some glue."

From a shelf she took an old tin cup and some pieces of glue, and set them on to dissolve, and returned to her dripping-pan into a work of art.

"Now, Nell," said Maud, "will you go down to the wood shed and bring me this basket full of the green mosses we had under the Christmas tree? I think they were thrown out with the tree. Pick out the best pieces, and all the kinds there are, while I hunt up some cones for our fernery."

Delighted to help, Nellie did as she was requested, and soon returned with the basket full of moss, in those wonderfully beautiful green mosses which grow only in the mountains of Switzerland, and which her elder brother had dug out from under the snow a few days before.

In the meantime Maud had found a few rough stones, one with an exquisite bit of gray lichen growing on it, and another large, flat piece, which was covered with moss. These she imbedded in the soil, the mossy one hanging over the bit of a lake, and the other one like a cascade. From the cones Maud soon after made a sort of winding ravine, and then proceeded to cover the whole with moss. Finally several varieties were put on according to her fancy. Little tree like sorts, planted here and there looked like fairy trees. Bits of twigs covered with moss, and little exquisite red and brown capped nuts, also found their way into the fairy glen. Near one corner she carefully set out a very small growing tree.

The whole thing, when done, looked like a little narrow gauge, is not particularly objectionable in a thirty-six inch gauge. It is expected to have cars on the road by the 15th of October next, and an immediate commencement will be made of the work thereon.

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PROF. WEST, THE MURDERER.

A Youth of Queer Notions—A Notorious Liar—A Bigamist and Swindler.

Prof. Isaac Collins West, who killed and flayed the negro Cooch Turner, at Dover, Del., a short time since, was at last accounts rational, but much depressed in spirits. In his youth he was eccentric and full of the queerest notions, but managed to graduate with some little credit from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. In his later years he has borne the reputation of a "very singular fellow." After a course of study in medicine, West turned his attention to the treatment of pulmonary diseases by the inhalation of gas. In his youth and later, he was known as a notorious liar, his chief delight being to report to his friends and others that he had fallen heir to vast estates in south America or elsewhere. One very serious crime other than the one for which he is now imprisoned is charged upon him. There is a very prevalent rumor that he was married two or three years ago to his cousin, Miss McCabe, a beautiful and amiable young lady of Sussex county. Her own official positions to undertake the new duties and social standing. But gentlemen such as Messrs. Howe, Park, Dilworth, Clarke, Barr, Hopkins, Shoenberger, Edwards, Ricketson, Bishop Kerfoot, and others, who are the real men of the society, and are willing to guarantee funds to any needed amount, will not permit the organization to remain in its present inoperative condition any longer than is absolutely necessary. Having this in view, among the corporators offer to secure all the funds necessary to carry on its first year of work, provided a view has not been taken by the managers of the society in a manner such as will insure success. Against the latter, who is the present Wm. Mc-Cleary, the favorite club of New Orleans, who has been defeated by the Pittsburgh nine, and whose record has been defeated by the Pittsburgh nine, and whose record has been defeated by the Pittsburgh nine, and whose record